THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879. NUMBER 50.

Newe Daies, Newe Waies.

The weary yeare his race now having run,
The newe begins his compast course anew;
With shew of morning mylde he hath begun,
Betokening peace and plenty to ensew.

So let us, which this chaunge of weather vew
Chaunge eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old yeare's sinnes forepast let us eschew,
And fly the faults with which we did offend;

Then shall the newe yeare's joy forth freshly send
Into the glooming world his gladsome ray;
And all these stormes, which now his beauty blend,
Shall turne to caulmes, and tymely cleare away.

—*Edmund Spenser.*

The Iron Pen,

Made from a Fetter of Bonnivard, the Prisoner of Chillon; the Handle of Wood from the Frigate "Constitution," and bound with a Circlet of Gold, inset with three precious Stones from Siberia, Ceylon, and Maine.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I thought this Pen would arise
From the casket where it lies—
Of itself would arise, and write
My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it me under the pines,
I dreamed these gems from the mines
Of Siberia, Ceylon, and Maine
Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines;
That this iron link from the chain
Of Bonnivard might retain
Some verse of the poet who sang
Of the prisoner and his pain;

That this wood from the frigate's mast
Might write me a rhyme at last,
As it used to write on the sky
The song of the sea and the blast.

But motionless as I wait,
Like a bishop lying in state
Lies the Pen, with its miter of gold,
And its jewels inviolate.

Then must I speak, and say
That the light of that summer day
In the garden under the pines
Shall not fade and pass away.
I shall see you standing there,
Caressed by the fragrant air,
With a shadow on your face,
And the sunshine on your hair.

I shall hear the sweet low tone
Of a voice before unknown,
Saying, "This from me to you,
From me, and to you alone."

And in words not idle and vain
I shall answer and thank you again
For the gift, and the grace of the gift,
Oh, beautiful Helen of Maine!

And forever this gift will be
As a blessing from you to me,
As a drop of the dew of your youth
On the leaves of an aged tree.

—*Harper's Monthly*

Mr. Ko Kun-Hua and Family.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE PROFESSOR AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

It is a fact very generally known that Harvard University has now the distinction of numbering among its professors a teacher of the Chinese language. Nearly three years ago, Francis P. Knight, United States consul at Cheang, proposed the subject, and after consulting Boston merchants employed in trade with China, the corporation of the college agreed to his views, the money was raised by subscription, and he was authorized to engage a suitable person. Accordingly he selected an educated man, Mr. Ko Kun-Hua, an officer of rank in his own country, who was to have passage with his family from Shanghai to Cambridge, and for three years, at a fixed salary, teach what is know as "Mandarin Chinese." The course of study which was subsequently arranged, provides not only for the undergraduates, but for any outsiders, women excepted, who, on payment of a certain tuitional fee, may wish to avail themselves of it.

The Mandarin arrived late in August with his wife and children, a woman servant and an interpreter—the lady being the first of her position in life and almost the first of her sex of any class to come among us to live. It is not certain, indeed, that there is but one Chinese woman in Boston or its vicinity; and she, Mrs. Ar Foon, has been here about twenty years. The professor, having made his appearance sooner than was expected, was lodged with his family in a small house on the outskirts of the college grounds until better accommodations could be found; and it was there we went to call on them.

They came into possession of the rooms as they were; and the one for receiving company was an office-like place, furnished simply with a center table and arm chairs. We observed, however, a few tokens of the new occupancy in the Chinese bowls and other articles in porcelain with which the mantel-piece was covered; two large brass basins, and a square traveling trunk or box in a corner of the room, made of handsome polished wood, an inscribed with Chinese characters, and on which were piled several round boxes of material and use unknown to us. We had seen in one of the anterooms, as we entered, another and capacious receptacle for their effects, being a bamboo basket, in shape like a flour barrel, but much higher. Dark blue garments for out-of-door wear hung against the wall, and in the opposite room was a row of elegant round fans, no two of which were alike, and a group of colored figures, either toys or for ornament, stood on the table.

A bright boy of fourteen in a blue sacque, with shaven hair and a very long queue hanging down his back, ushered us in and then left us. After a few moments the lady, Mrs. Ko Kun-Hua, came noiselessly toddling in on her small feet, and after going to each one of us, and giving her hand, signified that she wanted us—there were three in our party—to be seated each on one side of the table, while she took the other, which is evidently the Chinese idea of what is the proper thing to do.

By this time the boy had come back, bringing a younger one, having during his absence put on over his other clothes a rich blue brocade robe like a shirt, which reached to his heels, and had covered his head with a black skull cap; the brother was also in blue silk. They both passed round and shook hands with us; and no sooner was this over than two girls appeared in the doorway, eyed us a moment shyly, then approached and held out their slim, brown hands. They wore their hair drawn back and twisted up on each side of their heads in a knob, tied with red ribbon; and were clad in singular long, straight garments of silk, over which was a red one of the same material, fairly stiff with embroidery in gold and colors, and hanging nearly to their ankles both before and behind, looking somewhat as if a breadth had been taken, a hole cut in it for the head, and then slipped on, the rich wrought portion about the upper part making their houlders square, and giving their small persons a broad, cumbersome appearance, which was very quaint and strange.

They wore wider shoes than their mother—perhaps to accommodate the bandages with which their feet were probably being compressed—and, like her, each had a bangle of twisted silver on the right wrist. The whole flock ranged themselves near her, standing, and gave the utmost attention to what was going on. Their faces were bright and full of intelligence, and they seemed of about the ages of fourteen, twelve, seven, and five. There was a baby, but we did not see it. The mother held up her fingers to signify that she had five children.

As the professor and interpreter did not appear, they were inquired for; and she said "Bos-son," waving her hand to indicate that they had gone to Boston. She took our cards, and endeavored to repeat the names which were pronounced for her, and the children all did the same; and the whole party seemed extremely eager to learn. Her manners were very gentle and pleasing, and thoroughly those of a lady; her face had a docile and rather winning expression, and must be considered very pretty according to the Chinese ideas of beauty, whose highest type must have jet-black hair, a large forehead, small, well-set eyes, a short nose, rather wide mouth, and a broad face. Her features were regular, after their pattern; her olive complexion had a fresh cast, and she had an animated expression when rying to talk.

She is below the average height of American women, and evidently slight, although the Chinese fashion of dress, which is intended with both sexes and all ages to conceal the form, instead of displaying it, as with us, is such that nice distinctions of size and shape are out of the question.

She also had the long finger nails which are so noticeable in the Chinese upper classes, supposed in the origin of the usage to have been intended to indicate that their owners were not under the necessity of working for a living, although hers were not like those of the opulent and aristocractic lady whom Senator Seward's family visited, which were not only polished and stained to resemble tortoise shell, but were protected each one by a gold case like a short thimble. Her hair which was combed straight back, was made into an oval knot low down at the back of her head; and lengthwise over this was a broad clasp shaped like a sword-hilt, in variegated colors, and crosswise through it was a long bodkin like a bonnet-pin with a colored knob.

She had on a petticoat of blue silk, and a loose upper garment of lighter blue fitting close round the neck where it was finished with gold braid, with which the edge that lapped across the front was likewise trimmed. Besides this there was a band of colored embroidery about the shoulders.

These Chinese silks, such as are worn by their own people of rank, and which are seldom sold to go out of the empire—any more than their choicest-flavored teas are—have a peculiar crinkle and luster and elasticity which no manufacturers in Western countries have ever been able to attain to; as is true, also of their elaborate embroidery, which is done in very dainty patterns and in marvellously-brilliant colors, and often finished so that both sides of the work are alike, all the ends of floss and gold thread being carefully concealed. There is such a quality of springiness about these silks that you can squeeze yards of the fabric into the smallest possible compass and it will come out without a crease, and will wash like linen and last through years of wear. The story is that this is owing to their methods of managing the silkworms, which are so sensitive that they are affected by noise, want of cleanliness and rough handling. It is further said that a great deal depends on the process of weaving, which is all done on hand looms set on the ground, from the belief that the moisture of the earth causes a gloss not otherwise to be had.

We had been told that where callers had found the Mandarin at home, he had appointed a day on which to return the call, probably according to the national forms of etiquette; so we were in daily expectation of their appearance at our door, and anxious to be at home that we might not miss the pleasure.

Meanwhile, the family were to be seen going in a coach to pay visits which came in order before ours. Sometimes the interpreter was to be met in the market buying chickens, if on a rainy day, with a dark-blue Chinese umbrella over his head; at other times the Mandarin was observed out walking in a black silk gown with blue sleeves, green silk trousers, black skull cap and white shoes trimmed with light blue, moving along in a dignified and measured way, while the interpreter followed, keeping the distance of about four feet always between them.

On the fifth day, while we were at dinner, the door-bell rang, and the girl who answered it came into the room with two cards in her hand, announcing to us with looks of mingled amazement and dismay that "there's a whole load of 'colored folks!'"

But we all, with one accord, cried, "Why, they are the Chinese!" and with one accord, likewise, we sprang up from the table, and rushed to the parlor, the venerable head of the house lagging behind, however, to put on his bettermost coat, in which to do honor to the Mandarin. The cards, let me say, were simple visiting cards, on one of which was engraved, "Mr. Ko Kun-Hua."

The coachman, having seen them all out, had returned to his seat, add they were coming along the piazza, which they almost seemed to cover with their ample robes, being so many, the professor and his wife, the two girls, and the interpreter. The lady came in first, with a sort of grace in spite of her feet; then her husband and the children, each shaking hands all round before taking their seats.

And now a tremendous mistake was made—the interpreter was offered a chair. And he is never allowed to sit—he would never presume to do such a thing in the presence of a mandarin! Consequently he remained standing, though one after another of the family said, "Take a *seat.*" Then arrived on the scene the laggard gentleman of the house, who had been all this time getting on his coat; and he, after the handshaking was over, said to the interpreter, who still stood as firm as a post: "Take a SEAT!" No movement. "Take a SEAT!!" repeated the host; and then a *seat* he tock, which, unfortunately, was a larger and more imposing chair than that occupied by his superior. The latter personage looked astonished, shocked, grieved, for the act was no doubt equivalent to a personal insult, and some animated conversation passed between the three elder members of the Chinese party. However, Mr. Ko Kun-Hua had the good sense to see that it was proper to forego the usual punctilio under the circumstances; though we all suspect that the offending interpreter, Chin Tin Sing—for that is understood to be his name—received a reprimand after they reached home, and perhaps rightfully, from their point of view.

No one of them wore gloves, and with the exception of the interpreter, each had a long, black, folded fan, which during the entire visit was held closed in the right hand across the knee, doubtless in conformity to some code of ceremony. Even the little girls did not open or play with theirs, but sat perfectly quiet and upright on the sofa where they were placed, models of good behavior, for American children, whose mothers under similar circumstances would very likely have been under the necessity of saying "Don't touch that!" "Don't swing your hands so." "You must not put your feet up on the sofa!" "You must not meddle with the lady's things!" "Take care! you'll break your fan!" "Now, if you don't sit still, I shan't let you go with me again!" and many more such remarks and injunctions, which these well-bred Chinese children did not need. They were bareheaded, and had queer pantalettes tied once around their ankles and again a little higher up, and their garments were similar to those we saw at their house, only much nicer ones.

The interpreter wore a blue cotton skirt, and upper garments of dark blue woolen cloth, a skull cap, and common Chinese shoes. He was taller and larger than the Mandarin; but the latter looked the superior that he is, and the face of a gentleman and a scholar, refined and thoughtful, and his bearing was as lofty as that of a Spanish grandee. His attire was elegant. A skull cap of a solid kind of satin, with the red silk button, which denoted his rank came down to his forehead. On his feet were "Mandarin boots," which seemed to be of soft, white leather, and reached half way up to the knees in wrinkles like Turkish boots. His lower garment was a skirt of blue silk, and the upper one was of superlative beauty and richness, made of silk of a deeper blue, and worn over another of a lighter shade, the smaller sleeves of which showed below the ample folds of the outer when he raised his hands. It had a close collar, and was fastened with gold buttons; and on the shoulders, the sleeves, and down the breast were exquisitely wrought medallions in a pattern which indicates his rank. As you see him standing there in his robes of state, you can but say that he is a man of noble aspect and presence.

The attire of Mrs. Ko Kun-Hua as far exceeded her first as one blue silk could outdo another. The petticoat was laid in the finest perpendicular plaits, so narrow that they looked like creases, and pressed smoothly down; and by some arrangement a plain breadth was made to overlap in front, where it had sumptuous decoration—no doubt for the same reason as that of her husband—of gilt braid, in curving lines from top to bottom. Her upper robe was of blue brocade of a different shade, as shimmering and bright as silk could be, edged with a stiff band of brilliant flowers on white round the neck, and also forming a yoke-shaped trimming, while the bottom of the sleeves was bordered with similar wrought flowers in colors on white silk, to the depth of several inches. No belt or confinement anywhere, but loose, flowing drapery; and she looked just like the richly-dressed ladies we see on fine Chinese fans and rare porcelain.

We had felt great curiosity to know what she would have on her head, since Chinese women do not wear hats, bonnets or veils. Her hair was arranged as before, only it was now so much covered with ornaments at the back and a sort of upright fillet in front, that only on the top of her head could any be seen.

Her little feet were in sight, encased in daintiest of shoes, though not so diminutive as among Chinese ladies of extreme fashion in the most exalted rank, who are known to wear shoes only two and a half English inches in the length of the soles. Hers were at least four inches with the tiniest of high heels and pointed toes, and were extremely pretty, with flowered heels and delicate gilt lines in zig-zag curves, and row above row of embroidery on white in pale blue and red.

You may wish to know how she was able to walk, but you can easily get an idea of the method and the difficulty if you will attempt to go the distance of a long hall by stepping only on the edge of your heels. It is a slow kind of motion, as if one might topple over; and we observed that in passing out to the carriage she helped herself by putting out her hand on the side of the house.

We had some conversation with our guests through the interpreter, finding out that the lady was contented in this strange land; that she had one Chinese woman with her to take care of the baby; that the little girls' names (as near as we could understand) were Wing Ho and Wung Ho; that the reason why the boys did not come, too, was because they were studying; that they were going to move into a different house, and many other things.

Then they all, at some spoken word, rose together, invited us to come and see them again, shook hands all round, the interpreter put the children into the carriage, saw the Mandarin and his wife in, then he himself mounted to the seat beside the driver, and all rode off, leaving with us a most favorable impression of their dignity, courtesy and general high breeding.

About a week later it was my unexpected good fortune to make the family a second call, in company with the superintendent of the Chinese mission school in Boston, and one of the lady teachers and her daughter; and this time—the hour being late in the afternoon—they were all at home. The same lad, as courteous as a page-in-waiting in some royal household, admitted us, received our cards, and showing us into the same room as on my first visit, said, "Sit down!" then sped away to make known our coming.

We, however, thought it more respectful to wait standing, and such was our attitude when, without a moment's delay, the Mandarin came in, having hastened at once, as did his wife on the former occasion, to welcome his guests, quite unlike our inhospitable and uncourteous custom of keeping a visitor waiting. He advanced with gracious and cordial manner, and as the strangers of the party were presented to him by name, he fixed the identity of each one by the cards he held in his hand, and then begged us to "Take seats!"

He was in home dress, like any gentleman who might have come out of his study in his dressing gown; but how unlike in the fabric and color and fashion thereof! Professor Ko Kun-Hua was like an Oriental picture, a personage out of Lalla Rookh, or something quite apart from our common place world, in a robe of pale blue flowered crape, lovely, delicate and lustrous, a silvery azure, falling in a soft, graceful way over a brocade silk skirt of the peculiar yellow green which is known in the fashion-plates as "faded leaf" color; in this attire the refinement of his features and slightness of his form were more apparent than when in his visiting costume.

The interpreter, who is also a servant, came immediately and took his position, standing several feet from his superior; and soon Mrs. Ko Kun-Hua entered, dressed as when I first saw her, followed by the two little girls. And on my remarking that I had not seen the baby, the professor, understanding my words, smiled and said something to his wife, which seemed to be asking if the baby could be seen, to which she, half laughing and giving her head a slight toss, seemed to answer: "I don't care." So the interpreter disappeared for a moment and returned leading a tiny girl two years old, a diminutive specimen of a Chinese woman, a wee thing with round, grave face, and clad in indigo blue clothes figured with white, like some of those India silks which were so much worn a few years ago. The little thing stood quietly holding fast to his hand, and solemnly contemplated us—fantastically attired creatures that we were her eyes.

And now, with considerable help from the interpreter, we had some interesting conversation about the education of children. The father said they were to be taught English at once, and sent them for their new books, which were copies of "Halliard's First Reader," in which the superintendent now gave them a little instruction, to the great delight of the family. Then he went to his study and brought out a pile of English and Chinese school books which had been given to him, and was very eager to get information about our language. He produced our cards, and asked us one by one to pronounce our names, and then each card he labeled with the Chinese. Mine required three characters, which were made in a perpendicular row at the upper right-hand corner. These were done with a few skillful strokes of a dainty black brush or pencil which he took from some receptacle attached to a girdle beneath his robes.

It was evidently his habit to translate in this manner for his own convenience, the names of his visitors, who had already been numerous, to judge by the quantity of cards in the decorated porcelain salver which he brought from his study.

As the Chinese is a language of symbols, of hieroglyphics rather than letters, a single character represents what with us it might require several syllables to express. The spoken dialects are numerous, according to different provinces of the empire; but the "Mandarin dialect," as it is called, is the purest, and has an extensive literature. It is otherwise known as the "Court dialect," being the language "fixed upon by government to be learned and used by officials throughout the empire," so that those who acquire it can always find persons with whom they can communicate in every part of China. This, as he informed us, is the language he speaks, as much an unknown tongue to the common class of that nation as our own is.

The mandarins, of whom there are several ranks, have special privileges. They all wear blue, and they alone can use gold embroidery on their clothing; and their wives are attired according to the position of the husbands, which is seen at once by the color on their caps or the peculiar emblazonry on their robes. It is their custom in the presence of others to sit (as Mr. Ko Kun-Hua has already been described) with the hands on the knees, and in a very composed manner. No mandarin can with propriety return a visit on foot; and when he appears on the street no person of inferior order must presume to salute him.

In spite, however, of all such limitations we found our interviews with the Ko Kun-Hua family delightful; and this last one was closed by our trying to pronounce the name (which sounds as if written "Ko Qung-Whah") and by tea-drinking—"high tea," I am sure it ought to be called. The interpreter—who appears to be man-of-all-work, and always full of business, smart, capable and bright wherever one meets him, whether in-doors or on the street—came in with a waiter on which were six cups of tea, each in its "salver," which he set on the table before us.

The etiquette is for the guests to take up their cups, when the heads of the house immediately imitate them, and then all silently partake together; but though we understand that such was the custom, and saw that Mr. and Mrs. Ko Kun-Hua waited our movements, not one of us ventured to do this, not even when the Mandarin said, "Take tea!" for how should we manage?—that was the question. Each cup was on a long narrow "salver" or waiter of metal, which had a sunken circle into which it fitted, and each cup had a cover on it like a small saucer turned bottom upward. We waited, as with one consent, till Mrs. Ko Kun-Hua, seeing our dilemma, raised hers with her right hand and daintily carried it to her lips, holding her arm high, and she sipped with the cover on. We all tried, and made a universal, ignominious failure In fact, as for myself, I could hardly convey mine safely to my mouth without using both hands, such concern was I in lest the cover should drop off. We tried again; and then we laughed, the whole company of us; and then the host and hostess, with considerable kindness and courtesy characteristic of that people toward their guests, removed the covers from their own cups and laid them on the table, and we at once followed their example; and then we all took tea, decorously and in state. No spoons, no sugar, no milk; they never use them. A few tea leaves are put in the bottom of each cup, boiling water poured on, the covers put in place, and thus, with all the flavor kept in, it is served.

They were extremely agreeable and obliging, and no doubt if our curiosity had so far overcome our good breeding as to have induced us to ask about them, they would have taken down those lovely ornaments from the mantle, to which had been added some exquisite lacquered boxes and a rare slender vase of deep blue in which stood a single tall stem of beautiful red coral. And no doubt also we might have known more about those elegant writing implements, and trays, and choice little jars, and fans with Chinese characters on them, in the study. As it was, we made a most unceremoniously long call, which, however, we were cordially invited to repeat; and then the family accompanied us to the outer door with repeated hand-shakings and "good-byes."

But one thing we happily had presence of mind not to do. We did not violate etiquette by taking formal leave of the interpreter; we did not shake hands with Chin Tin Sing.—*Wide Awake.*

A Romantic Marriage.

A beautiful and highly connected young girl, who contracted an unpropitious marriage, has recently returned to her home in Dorchester county, after an eventful tour around the world and a temporary residence abroad for several years. Her story is very sad and filled with eventful incidents. She spent a few days in Baltimore this week, visiting her relatives and friends, who are among the best families in Baltimore, but went home last night by the steamer Georgiana.

She is a native of Dorchester county, highly educated and accomplished. Her musical education was acquired partly in Europe. Some six years ago an adventurer went to Dorchester county to teach music. He was a man of fine appearance, good address, great versatality of talent and of good conversational powers. He therefore succeeded in getting pupils among the best and most conservative families. Among them was the subject of this sketch. An intimacy sprung up between tutor and pupil, and the family of the unfortunate girl tried every method of persuasion to prevent it; but the tie was too strong. The girl loved the professor tenderly and devotedly, and a separation could not be effected without breaking her heart.

The marriage ceremony was performed amid many misgivings of the girl's mother. The bride was only sixteen years old, and her troubles began before the honeymoon was over. Her husband soon undeceived her as to his identity, and told her he bore a different name from that under which they were joined, and that his true name was r matter of no consequence either to hea or himself. For the present they would go by the name of Buck. His business was precarious and changeable. Music was a passion or an accomplishment with him, not a profession.

In spite of these startling revelations the bride clung to her husband, and they went to New York to live. Here he got money by robbery, forgery and all kinds of rascality, and beat hotel-keepers and others out of their just dues. The couple would frequently change quarters and start under a new name, the poor wife being constantly bewildered as to what to call herself.

After a few months' residence in New York they started upon a tour of the world, and lived a short time in various European cities. They finally turned up in New South Wales. The husband having murdered a woman in cold blood, that was thought a good place to escape justice; but the villian was arrested, put in prison and properly dealt with.

The young wife was now thousands of miles from her dear old home among the verdant fields and forests of Maryland. No old and tried friend was near to guard and advise her. The fruits of the marriage were a broken heart and deep misery and embarrassment. A beautiful boy was born, which was the only trophy of the happy days of her profound love and devotion. She does not to this day know his real name, since his father has sailed under so many aliases. The wife being highly educated and accomplished, she taught music, etc., in Australia, and got on very well and made many friends.

Mr. Nevitt Steele, Mr. Archibald Stirling and other citizens of Baltimore, hearing of her circumstances, sent her means to come to her home in Dorchester county, where she arrived recently, and she did not fail to visit them during her trip to Baltimore to express her gratefulness for their kind-hearted generosity.

She is now but little over twenty years old, and, notwithstanding her many hardships and worry of mind, much of her original beauty and cheerfulness remains. Providence has been good to her, and it is believed she will greatly improve in spirits now that she is among the early associations of her childhood and friendship.

She has obtained a divorce from her husband and goes by her maiden name. —*Baltimore Bulletin.*

BURNED AS A WITCH.

The Horrible Tragedy Enacted in a Russian Village.

The St. Petersburgh *Golos* says: In the city of Tikhvin, on October 25th, seventeen peasants were put on trial upon the accusation of having burned alive a peasant woman, Agraphena Ignatiff, fifty years old, as a witch. On the preliminary investigation it was discovered that Agraphena, from her girlhood, had been regarded as possessing the superhuman power of "spoiling" people, that is of inflicting different diseases on the persons who displeased her, and also of curing them at her own will. Marrying a soldier, she left her native village, Zroeheff, and settled in St. Petersburg. Two years before her death she returned to her native place, a widow and penniless. The villagers were much alarmed at her appearance, being afraid that she would cause them great trouble. The boldest, or perhaps the most cowardly of them, wanted to at once shut up the witch in her house, and burn her. But at that time the villagers did not dare to carry out this plan. Agraphena was poor and sickly, and lived chiefly upon charity. Some of the village families, out of fear of the supposed witch, used to satisfy all her wishes; while others, especially the poor ones, had to refuse her demands, and were wont to ascribe to her all the cases of sickness and all the accidents that befell them. While living in St. Petersburg, Agraphena had became acquainted with the properties of many valuable medicines, and after her return to the village she often attended the sick, sometimes with wonderful success. This only confirmed the popular belief in her witchcraft. Unhappily for herself, she neither admitted nor denied openly that she was a witch; perhaps she perferred to leave things as they were, drawing, no doubt, a profit from the villagers' fear.

On January, 1879, a young woman was suddenly taken sick and died; then two other women were prostrated by some kind of nervous disease. They cried out that they were "spoiled" by the witch. Their parents tried to propitiate Agraphena with their tears and presents. But to all entreaties she simply answered: "I did not injure them nor can I help them." Then there arose a great indignation; the men of the village assembled and decided to shut up the witch in her house, to feed her there, but on no account to allow her to visit any other house. This plan was to be carried out immediately. On February 16 a dozen of the villagers went to the house of Agraphena. They took along with them nails and planks. Arriving there they searched the woman's trunk for charms; except some vials of medicine, they found nothing suspicious; but to the simple-minded and excited peasants these seemed to be the most positive proof of witchcraft. To make a long story short, Agraphena was shut up in the house, the doors and windows were securely closed and nailed, and, though this had been no part of the original plan, the house was set on fire. The blaze attracted at once a crowd of people; many expressed their gratification, and nobody dared to interfere in behalf of the victim. Among others came the brother of Agraphena. He rushed to the door and tried to break it in; but was not allowed to do so. "The Mir have so decided, let her burn," cried the mob. Some of the more humane, however, approached the window and shouted to the woman: "Confess thy crime, and we will save thee." But she kept silent. To her despairing brother she answered: "Dear brother, I am not guilty." One of the crowd said aloud: "There is yet time to save the woman; let us do it at once, or we shall suffer severely." "Don't touch her," said a septuagenarian; "I answer for this deed with my head." The fate of the woman was sealed; nobody there after tried to save her. On the contrary, some of the men helped to spread the fire. Soon the ceiling fell down, and the unhappy victim of popular superstition perished in the flames. The people stayed at the place the whole night, till the fire went out of itself. On the next day the constable found a few charred bones. On the trial the peasants confessed their deed, but denied that they had committed a crime. The jury found only three, the ringleaders, guilty. One of these was the old man above mentioned. The rest were acquitted.

Capture of a Sawfish.

When riding on the beach at Galveston, Tex., on the first of April last, I noticed some Mexican fishermen drawing a seine to shore to which was attached a large sawfish (*Pristis antiquorum*). The animal was not inclosed within the net, but some of the meshes had become engaged with the teeth of the saw, and by this attachment it was drawn several hundred feet toward the shore, the large dorsal fin alone showing above the water, suggesting that a shark was entangled in the net; but if a shark it must have been a dead one, for not the least effort at resistance was made, nor even signs of life, for the object drifted in as lifeless as a log till it touched the bottom; then, indeed, it made a few spasmodic efforts showing terrific power, in which the head and saw were thrown high into the air and swung around in a fearful way, while the tail was lashed about, showing that a bullock could not have withstood the blows.

This demonstration did not last five seconds, but it had brought the monster considerably nearer the shore and into about one foot of water, where she lay perfectly quiet The Mexicans then cautiously approached and slipped a noose over the tail, which was very broad, though the body just above it was but a few inches in diameter. When an attempt was made to pull her to shore she made one more effort, though but for an instant, when she quickly resigned herself to her fate. After she was nearly clear of the water eight men could not pull her more than one foot at a time, but she was finally landed well up on the beach. I did not venture near enough to measure her, but judged her body was eleven feet, and her saw four feet long. At the shoulders I judged she was eighteen inches broad; thence it gradually tapered to the tail.

The extraordinary feature was the immobility of the animal under the circumstances; she was drawn in several hundred feet by a twine not larger than a knitting-needle, and she suffered herself to be dragged through the sand, tail foremost, without the least effort at resistance, or the least motion to show that she was suffering. I would like to know if this is usual with this fish when captured?

I learned that three well-grown fœtal sawfish were found in her.—*Judge Caton, in American Nuturalist.*

The World's Granary.

Till the comparison is made in figures, it is not easy to appreciate how completely the United States overshadows England and the rest of the civilized world in its food-producing power. England has 2,890,000 acres of wheat this year, and Australia supplements this with 2,500,000 acres. With the exception of Canada, these two countries contain all the wheat tilled by the English-speaking race. The United States has the rest—33,000,000 acres and over. All Europe, including Russia, has barely 40,000,000, at a rough estimate based on the wheat production of the different countries. The United States alone has nearly as large an acreage, and at the annual rate of increase will soon have more. Taking the world over, and including all sources of supply outside of Northern China, about whose wheat nothing is known, the United States probably grow one bushel of wheat in five.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

When and How to Prune Trees.

The question of the time for pruning trees must be settled, in a greater or less degree, by the climate and nature of the tree. As a rule, at the South, winter pruning, performed directly after the fall of the leaf, is largely practiced. In the North pruning begins in many orchards as early as February and is continued through the months of March, April, and, in some localities, later. Hardy trees there are which may be pruned whenever the farmers find leisure between the dropping of the foliage and the second month of spring. Trustworthy cultivators advise pruning the peach just as the leaves begin to swell, because the fruit and leaf buds are then readily distinguished one from the other.

Of all trees the apple is most benefited by pruning: the quince is also better for judicious cutting back. Generally speaking sweet cherry trees call for sparse pruning only. All trees are liable to injury from the removal of large branches; this statement holds especially true with the peach.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where the usual diversity of opinion was expressed in a discussion on pruning, one member advocated when large branches are to be taken off, cutting the under side of a limb part way through first, to prevent it from splitting down the trunk and leaving an ugly scar. A liquid grafting-wax was also recommended for covering the cut surface. The practice of cutting the limb twice—the first time about a foot from the tree—leaving the length specified to be taken off at the second sawing, was advocated at this same meeting. The first cutting was advised at any convenient season, and the last one to be done in summer.

The judicious pruning of fruit-trees rests on several general principles which should be thoroughly understood. First, the vigor of a tree subjected to pruning depends in great measure on the equal distribution of sap in all its branches. To accomplish this the following means may be employed. Prune the branches of vigorous parts short and of weak parts long. Leave a large quantity of fruit-buds on the strong parts and few or none on the weak parts. Remove from the vigorous parts superfluous shoots as early in the season as possible, and from the feeble parts as late as may be. Pinch early the soft extremities of the shoots on the vigorous parts and delay this process on the feeble parts.

Another principle to be regarded is—the sap acts with greater force and produces more vigorous growth on a branch or shoot pruned short than one pruned long; hence the practice of pruning short when wood branches are desired and long for fruit branches. Other things to be remembered in pruning, whether this be done to induce fruit or to diminish it, are—first, the sap tending always to the extremities of the shoots causes the terminal buds to push with greater vigor than the laterals. Second, the more the sap is obstructed in its circulation the more likely it will be to produce fruit buds. Third, the leaves serve to prepare the sap absorbed by the roots for the nourishment of the tree and the formation of buds on the tree—all trees, therefore, deprived of their leaves are liable to perish. Lastly, when the buds of any shoot or branch do not develop previous to the age of two years they can only be forced into activity by close pruning, and in some cases, notably the peach, even this often fails to bring about the desired result.—*New York World.*

Storing Cabbages in Pits.

As the value of cabbages for feeding are becoming better known, this crop is more largely grown. The greatest difficulty is in preserving them. Decayed cabbages are certainly the worst possible food for a dairy cow, and the odor and taste of the milk caused by them are far more disagreeable than when turnips are fed. The successful keeping of them is therefore very important. A thousand head of well-grown cabbages will furnish a full ration once a day for ten cows during at least two months; by pitting them, cabbages may be kept in good order for twice that length of time. The usual method for storing in cellars is not so good as that of storing in pits. Pitting is done by plowing several furrows so as to scoop out a long hollow or trench, and heap the earth upon each side of it. The cabbages are then packed, head downwards, in the trench, and first covered with straw, then with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. We have packed them without straw, and found them to keep better than with straw, as the closer the packing, so as to exclude the air more thoroughly, the better is the condition of the cabbagee; the earth, too, seems to have a preservative effect; the heads being packed downwards, no earth penetrates between the leaves.—*American Agriculturist.*

Christmas Pudding.

One pound raisins stoned, one pound currants cleaned and dried, one pound of beef suet chopped fine, one pound of bread crumbs (stale are the best), one pound of brown sugar; then cut in small pieces two ounces of lemon, orange and citron, candied peel, half a nutmeg grated, half a teaspoonful of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of mixed spice, half a saltspoonful of salt, eight eggs. Mix all well together with your hands except the eggs, which must be beaten yolks and whites separately, whites to a froth with the back of a knife if you do not have any egg-beater. Now mix your eggs with the other ingredients, it must be quite quick or it will fall apart; if not moist enough add one or two eggs. Half this quantity is enough for a small family. Grease your mold or bowl, fill with the mixture, grease a plate and put over the top wrong side up; dip your pudding cloth into boiling water, dredge it with flour and tie securely. Have a large pot of boiling water ready; plunge your pudding in, moving it about for a minute; always keep your pudding covered with water; keep a kettle boiling near by to replenish with; never let the pot go off the boil, or it will spoil your pudding. Boil six hours the first day, and when you are ready to eat it boil two hours more; before untying the cloth plunge the pudding into cold water, then your pudding will not stick. Cover it with finely powdered sugar before sending it to table.

Fertilizers for House Plants.

When the plant is in a bad condition, it is a mistake to apply a stimulating fertilizer. The causes of ill-health are many, but the most general one with those who have had no experience in the care of plants is over-watering. Plants, to live, must have water, therefore the more water the better, seems to be the reasoning, and the consequence is starved, nearly lifeless sticks in a pot of mud. In the majority of cases withholding the water is one of the things needed, and with invalids a stimulating fertilizer is the one thing of all others not needed. When plants are in a flourishing condition and making growth, then fertilizers may be useful, especially if the soil in the pots was originally rather poor. Any of the fertilizers used in the garden would answer for plants in the house, were it not necessary to avoid odors, and to consult neatness and ease of application. For hard-wooded, slow-growing plants, very fine bone—flour of bone—sold by seedsmen for the purpose, is perhaps the best; a few tablespoonfuls being forked into the soil of the pot. For soft-wooded, quick growers, a liquid fertilizer may be used. This may be guano, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water; soot two tablespoonfuls to a gallon, or the water of ammonia (liquid hartshorn) of the drug stores, an ounce to the gallon. Water the plants with either of these, instead of clear water, once or twice a week, as the condition of the blant requires. No invariable rule can pe given.—*American Agriculturist.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Bead fringes are used to edge sleeves.

Normandy point grows in popularity.

Wedding robes have very long trains

Limerick lace is coming in vogue again.

Door curtains have hand painted valances of silk.

New plaid stockings have the plaids set diagonally.

Black velvet is much used for trimming purposes.

Short waists are positively coming again, it is said.

Quilted satin balmorals will be much worn this winter.

Woolen oatmeal cloths have been invented in England.

Colored flannel petticoats are again in vogue.

Smyrna collars and cuffs still remain fashionable for children.

Old fashioned fur tippets with long ends are worn in London.

Dragon flies in cashmere colors are popular millinery ornaments.

Velvet brocades embroidered in beads are used to make outdoor wraps.

Little capes and kerchiefs trimmed with fur are shown for house wear.

Lyons satin is preferred to corded silk for the outside of fur lined circulars.

Dinner dresses are made with pointed basques, short on the sides and pointed in front.

Prune color and myrtle green is one of the combinations which English dressmakers use.

Little silver birds perched at the base of feathers are used to decorate the hair.

Slippers with instep straps embroidered in jet and in colored beads are fashionable.

Soft feathers make an extremely becoming face trimming for a bonnet and are much liked.

Bonnets of bright colored satin, covered with white muslin, are worn at the opera in London.

Pink and blue muffs are carried with pink and blue gowns, and harmony is supposed to reign.

Little silk buttons, that look like whole pearls, are dotted here and there on chenille bonnet ties.

Sealskin hats in the shape of a sou'-wester, and with a button in the middle, are sold for young girls and children.

The white Japanese crape ties worn by gentlemen are much liked by ladies who are tired of muslin and lace scarfs. They are very soft and becoming.

Miss Downing, one of the London candidates for school committee, is described as a little woman with a dark eye, a masculine face, and a fine Milesian brogue.

Girls and Young Ladies.

Benjamin F. Taylor, the poet, has written a letter to a young girl at the Lowville (N. Y.) academy, in which he mixes up poetry and good advice in equal doses most charmingly. What Mr. Taylor says will bear repetition:

"I call you a girl, but it is not the fashion any more. The girls are gone, and there is nobody left but young ladies. I like girls best. There used to be a flock of Carolines in Lowville, and as fair a flock as ever wore muslin. There was Caroline Collins, Caroline Northup, Caroline Davan, and ever so many more. There were Cornelias, Janes, Elizabeths, Marys and Paulinas. They were all girls and they never scorned the title. Now they would be Carries and Nellies, Lizzies, Mamies, Jennies and Cornies and young ladies withal, every daughter of them. Let us not end our names in "ie." Let us not forget that affectation is the art of being a fool according to rule. Let us learn to work the worsted cats of impossible pink, if we must, but let us learn how to make Indian pudding and a golden loaf of corn bread as well. Let us talk French if we can, but let us avoid "slang" as we would pestilence and famine. Pure and undefiled English never sounds so musically as it does from the unadulterated lips of a genuine girl. Let us learn the exquisite art of keeping young. You read of Roman rules. I think I have heard Tyre, Tadmor and Thebes mentioned once or twice, but there is nothing so ancient in all this world as an old dilapidated heart. It is everybody's duty, especially every girl's, to keep young. Now, to you and your classmates:

Dear girls, I pray you read the Book of Ruth,
That old love story beautiful as truth,
Of one who lives in everlasting youth;
And say with her to truth, "Forever thine."
"Thy God my God, and thy people mine'"
So shall you keep in loving step with thine,
And life's sweet cadence proves a perfect rhyme;
And when at last the song is done,
And level shines the dying sun,
Another dawn will show its early light,
And "good morn," though you have said "good night."

What Did Mary Say?

A lawyer is responsible for the following: During the trial of one Gogzell, for kidnaping, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at the expense of wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was giving evidence, and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction. Witness: "I was in the sitting-room when Mary came in from the kitchen hurriedly, and Gogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the sitting-room door and said, 'Mary, you have been here long enough; come and go home now.'" Counsel: "What did Mary say?" Counsel for the prosecution: "Stop there! I object to that question." Here a discussion of nearly two hours took place, in which four lawyers participated, after which the judge gave a long and serious harrangue on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of the court that the question should be answered. The court was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated: "What did Mary say?" and the witness answered, simply, "She didn't say a word.'

Why She Would Marry Him.

The Baltimore *News* says that a few evenings ago the landlady of a tavern in that city, a widow, sent for a physician to attend a man who was seriously ill. The doctor came and found the patient, an old sailor, rapidly sinking. A prescription was given, and about two hours afterward the doctor again called, and perceived the veteran past the power of his skill, in fact, at the point of death. "Well," asked the woman, with nervous anxiety, "Is there any hope?" "None whatever." The widow appeared relieved. "Send for the clergyman, and doctor, dear, you'll be a witness." "To what?" inquired the latter, puzzled at the widow's conduct. "Oh! I want to marry him." "Marry him!" "Yes; you see, if I marry him and he dies, I shall be entitled to $300, as his widow, from a society to which I belong. Then you know he gets a pension from the government, and I, as his widow, will continue to draw it." The doctor was amazed. The clergyman came, but being acquainted with the circumstances, indignantly declined to perform the ceremony, and the bereaved woman lives on a "lone widdy."

A genuine Corsican vendetta, which had lasted a year, involved nearly a hundred families, and caused a great deal of bloodshed, was recently ended by a formal treaty between the heads of the factions involved, which was read to the populace at Sartenes. The affair had its origin in Corsican politics.

The Forests of Alaska.

The coast and island forests of the south end of Alaska wear a grayish brownish color in the foreground, black in the middle ground and dark blue in the distance. The gray and brown is derived from lichens that depend from the branches and from mosses that grow not only on the boles, but form large nest-like masses on the horizontal palmate portions of the main branches fifty or even a hundred feet above the ground. It is only where snow and rock avalanches have occurred that a bright grass-green is seen.

Landing almost anywhere to take a walk in these woods you have first to fight your way through a fringe of bushes tediously intertangled—rubus, huckleberry, dogwood, willow, elder, etc., and a strange looking, woody plant about six feet high, with limber, rope-like stems and a head of broad leaves spread out horizontally like those of a palm. Both stem and leaves are covered with keen spires, so that it is impossible to grasp it anywhere without getting a multitude of thorns in the flesh. This is popularly known as the Devil's club, and used by the Indians to thrash witches—the most diabolical thrashing instrument conceivable. It is the only plant that seems out of place here. It seems, rather, from its vine-like leaning stems and heads of ample translucent leaves, to belong to the tropics. Back in the shady deeps of the woods the ground is covered with a thick felt of mosses but little roughened with bushes of any kind, and not a track will you see of bird, beast or man on this yellow, elastic carpet, not even those of the deer or bear that inhabit these woods; for on account of the obstructions offered by fallen trunks and a network of bulging roots, the animals follow the waterways, leaving the woods virgin. But when from any cause they are traversed no visible track is left, any more than if they had walked in the air.

From the universal distribution of the woods one would be led at first sight to suppose that Alaska was an old country, considered with reference to its regeneration at the close of the glacial period, and that it had been long exposed to the disintegrating action of post-glacial forces, and had thus been covered with soil and then planted with trees. But, on the contrary, Alaska is a very young country, and its forests are mostly set on solid rock that had but just emerged from beneath the ice sheet. The existence of forests on so bare a surface is possible only in a wet and temperate climate like this. As soon as the ice leaves the rock it is covered with moss, a deep, bossy blanket of it, in which the tree-seeds find lodgment, and grow and weave their roots together into a sod, so that one supports the other, and thus with a little anchorage here and there in fissured spots they are enabled to stand on steep slopes even without any soil about their roots, or covering of any sort save the damp mosses. On the very steepest and smoothest declivities the whole sod of trees will at times give way and slip down in a heap to the foot of the wall. But on the ruins another and another growth is built, until the whole is covered. One has only to go to the banks of the existing glaciers to see this forest work done.

Give to Alaska the climate of California, and these evergreen islands and shores would be treeless, sun-beaten rocks.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Trade Marks.

The growing importance to the commercial world of the trade mark law, which has just been pronounced unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, is forcibly shown by the steady increase in the number of trade marks yearly registered. The whole number of certificates issued by the government from July, 1870, when the law went into operation, to November 11, of the present year, was 7,777, of which 5,627 were issued since the beginning of 1875, and 2,150 before that time. The registrations increased from 486 in 1871 to 559 in 9874 and 1,138 in 1875. They fell off to 159 in 1876, but rose to 1,216 in 1877 and 1,577 in 1878. In November, 1878, the United States circuit court in Wisconsin declared the trade mark statute invalid. This decision was widely published and commented upon, and it was naturally supposed that its effect would be to stay the current of applications for registration until the vital question raised should be finally settled by the supreme court of the United States. Notwithstanding this circumstance, 859 trade marks were registered in the patent office at Washington from the beginning of 1879 to November 11. A question of some practical importance is presented by the inquiry whether the government will return, or is bound to return, the money which it has demanded and received in the form of fees for the registration of trade marks. We do not propose to offer an opinion as to the law on this point, but considered as a matter of right and justice, the question is a tolerably simple one. In consideration of $25 paid to it, the United States promised to the owner of a registered trade mark, during a period of thirty years, the protection provided for by the act of Congress. This statute is declared void, its remedies are annihilated, and the government wholly fails to perform its part of the contract which it has entered into with one of its citizens. Meanwhile, the owner of the trade mark, having performed his part of the agreement by complying with the prescribed regulations of the law, is not in fault. The fact that he does not get what he paid for—in fact, nothing for his money—would seem to be sufficient reason why he should be entitled to have his fee returned to him. Upward of twenty-one thousand dollars has been paid to the government during the present year by the owners of trade marks, and nearly two hundred thousand dollars since the law went into operation.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle*

The Sea Serpent Once More.

Some of the crew of Life-Saving Station No. 1, while patroling the beach near the station at three o'clock in the afternoon, saw a commotion in the water at about 400 yards distance from the shore, which was at first thought to be caused by a school of porpoises. A minute later, a monstrous black form arose out of the foaming water. The men had been reading an account of a whale seen the day previous by Capt. Al. Foster and the passengers in the steamboat William Fletcher, between Sandy Hook and Rockaway, eight or nine miles southeast of the Highlands, and connecting this in their minds with the monster that was lashing the water into spray off shore, some of them hurried to the station to call their comrades, while others leveled a pair of strong field glasses at the creature, Then they saw, the men say, that although it was black, like Capt. Al. Foster's fish-scaring whale, yet it was not a whale at all, but a serpent-like monster, three hundred feet long. Those who looked through the glasses aver that they could plainly see the creature's head when it was lifted above the water, and that it looked bigger than a hogshead. It had an enormous mouth, and shining black eyes as big as saucers. Portions of the long, dark-colored, and rounded body they saw rising and sinking in the water as the monster leisurely worked its way toward the south with sinuous snake-like motions. At times, the men say, the creature threw its tail out of the water. The tail seemed to be shaped somewhat like that of an eel.

The monster was seen by all the members of the crew, who ran along the beach and kept it in view as long as possible. It finally disappeared in a southerly direction, going toward Long Branch. It kept a distance of about 1,200 feet from the shore, increasing its speed a little while before it was lost sight of.—*New York Sun.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"The teeth of time" are not false teeth.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

England imports $10,000,000 worth of lard annually, chiefly from the United States.

A boy sixteen years of age lately hanged himself at Liverpool because somebody had "found fault with him.'

The people of the United States own property in the District of Columbia to the amount of about $85,000,000.

There is a colored woman in Montgomery county, Ga., who has become the mother of seven children in sixteen months.

At the opening of the present century our cities numbered one-twenty-fifth of our population; now they comprise one-fifth of our population.

It is a remarkable fact that in the sixteenth century there were 8,000,000 people in Siberia; now there are but 4,000,000, though there is an influx of 120,000 convicts annually.

Broad is the road that leads to debt;
And thousands walk together there;
Prompt payment finds a narrow rut,
With here and there a passenger.
—*Toronto Graphic.*

A mother who has guided and molded the lives of a family of children, so that they come to an honest, virtuous, Christian manhood and womanhood, has done a work that any woman may be proud of.

The shrinking of the water in Tulaer Lake, Cal., has uncovered a prehistoric settlement, stone buildings, traces of canals once bordered with planted trees, and other evidences of occupation by an unknown race, being clearly defined as the water subsides.

The blood of slaughtered domestic animals is used in France to clarify wine; and fully six thousand tons of dried blood are said to be annually used for purposes of dyeing, and for uses pertaining to the art of coloring printers ink.

A young man named Bailey, living six miles south of Fairfield, Clay county, Neb., was accidentally poisoned by his mother. The young man had been sick for some time, and his mother administered a dose of epsom salts, as she supposed, but which proved to be oxalic acid. He lived just twenty minutes after swallowing the fatal dose.

Her Age.

There is a good deal of amusement in the following table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady, and request her to tell in which column or columns her age is contained; add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is to be found, and you have the great secret. Thus, suppose her age to be seventeen, you find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns. Here is the magic table:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

Integrity and Independence.

It is a misfortune to be poor, but not a crime—unless one keeps up appearances at the expense of others, contracting debts he cannot pay, borrowing money he cannot return, etc. This trying to seem what we are not has became the bane of society, and, like what is called mimicry among insects, produces a nondescript race very difficult to define or assign to its proper place in the order to which it evidently belongs. Of course, we are not advocating the exposure of a man's business affairs to everybody with whom he comes into business or friendly relations; but we do hold that he has no right to pretend to be better off in worldly goods than he is in fact; for to do so is a deception which is but another name for dishonesty. By strict economy, and adoption of a manner of living suitable to our means, the pressure of poverty may be removed in time. To be sure, it is hard to deny one's self luxuries of life, and resolutely torn from all expensive pleasures. But it must be done if wealth is to be gained. There is a pleasure in self-denial that a majority of people never experienced, and it comes in most gloriously, and is extremely satisfactory to the one practicing it, when he can say, "I owe no man anything," and at the same time has a hundred dollars in his pocket; but, wanting some article costing two, he refuses to purchase until, through self-denial, the other hundred is obtained. It requires some courage to adopt such a system of living and dealing, but it has this as a recommendation—it is perfectly safe and honorable, and deceives no one.

A Cruel Daughter.

The strange romance of a Crescent City banker and his unfilial daughter it told by the New Orleans *Democrat* Twenty years ago the banker owned the most substantial banking institution in New Orleans, and his wealth founded Louisiana's principal railroads. He was prominent in the legislature and city council, patronized the fine arts, and was foremost in all the schemes of local and state enterprise. But he established the Havana gas works, taking the husband of Queen Christiana of Spain as his partner, and the stock became so valued as a means of revenue that the queen invited the rich banker and his daughter, then in Europe, to Madrid. A match was hatched for the young woman with one of Spain's poor grandees, and after the brilliant wedding, the father hurried home to build a palace for his daughter and her husband. But enormous losses and depreciation of stocks had seriously embarrassed the banker in his absence, and he manfully set at work to satisfy his creditors and save the wreckage of his fortune. The daughter, however, hastened to New Orleans and insisted that her claim on the estate, as her mother's heir, should be immediately satisfied. She became her father's most unrelenting creditor, and, placing her claim in a lawyer's hands, forced her father to make a large sacrifice of securities and sell his elegant home, which is now occupied by the wealthiest citizen of New Orleans. The daughter took her money to Madrid, where the Spanish grandee soon squandered it, after which she returned to the United States in straightened circumstances, and has since lived in gloomy retirement. The father settled up his affairs and went into business at the North, where he has regained a high standing in the financial world.

Wealth of the Bonapartes.

The first Napoleon endowed all his family splendidly, as the master of Europe might have been expected to do. The records of St. Helena show that a sum variously estimated at from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 was at the command of the exiled emperor in Amsterdam, Frankfort and London. Notwithstanding the idle stories which have been current for years as to the pecuniary embarrassments of Napoleon III., before he became ruler of France, it is absolutely certain that at the death of his father, the ex-King of Holland, at Leghorn, in 1846, he inherited a very handsome property. He had always enjoyed, too, a liberal allowance from his father, excepting for a time after the affair of Strasburg, of which the ex-king entirely disapproved Joseph Bonaparte died immensely rich, as did Lucien also, and Jerome was wealthy, not only through the liberality of his brother, but in the right of his wife, a Princess of Wurtemberg. The fortunes of the Bonapartes came by the scepter and the sword, like a good many other fortunes.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.......................EDITOR.

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 18, 1879.

And did you hear the news from Louisiana? The Democrats elected their ticket by some twenty thousand majority. The Republicans thought they would be able to carry the election.

And there was not a bit of bulldozing—all quiet, and the negroes had their own way and voted the democratic ticket straight. The stalwarts are beginning to think negro suffrage is a fraud.

The election returns from a number of republican counties in Maine, prove to have crookedness.

The Maine Standard, the democratic organ of the state government, announces in a semi-official tone, that the returns from Portland, Lewistown, Saco, Augusta, Hallowell, Bath and Rockland counties for the republicans, all have some technical defect and that the governor and council will reject them all. These cities elected 15 republican representatives. The most common defect alleged is that the returns were signed by three aldermen instead of four.

Hayes' message has put the rads in a bad fix on the financial question. So has Sherman's report. Senator Blaine, in an interview, said he would be compelled to vote against Secretary Sherman's recommendation that the legal tender clause be stricken from the greenbacks, as he thought it would work great injustice to a majority of the people of the country.

Many are afraid to show their hands, and the other day the advisory committee of the caucus of republican senators, consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, M'Millan, Booth, Kirkwood Logan and Carpenter, have decided to, recommend that the party in the senate commit itself to the policy of non-action in regard to any and all legislation affecting the currency, whether gold, greenbacks or silver, during the present session of congress.

Brave set of fellows, indeed. By the way, can't Yocum get up a howl on Hayes' and Shermans' kick at greenbacks? Try it Seth, we will hold your hat.

According to a World special the radical plan of colonizing Indiana with negroes for voting material is likely to be a failure. The correspondent says the negro hegira from North Carolina is confined to the three counties of Lenoir, and Wayne. It had its origin in the manipulation of two or three negroes who had been forced to flee the country for bad conduct—one having been indicted for forgery and another for perjury. Some parties have furnished money to start them on their journey. One of these deluded creatures when questioned as to the cause of his leaving said that Grant had sent them word to get out of North Carolina before Christmas and go to Indiana to vote for him against the rebels. Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, who arrived here Saturday, states that as he passed through Murfreesboro, Tenn., he saw a group of two or three hundred negroes bound, they said, for Indiana. There is no doubt that money has been furnished to colonize colored voters in that State on quite an extensive scale. Senator McDonald told your correspondent today that from what he could gather it was the work of negro preachers who had been hired by somebody to get up a crusade in the South. He said there was no extraordinary demand for labor in Indiana—indeed that farm hands were down at barely living rates, and that in the winter months much of this sort of labor was discharged and not re-employed again till ploughing-time, in the spring. He apprehended that this influx of people would become, as in Kansas, a serious charge on the communities into which they had been imported. He believed it would react against and injure the Republican party. He did not know whether its leaders in his State were responsible, but the ultimate effect would be to lose the Republican party many votes. Labor was already cheap enough in Indiana, and any attempt to further cheapen it would injure the party held accountable for the result.

The new census for 1880 will require the appointment of a large number of Superintendents by the President, to be confirmed by the Senate. These Superintendents will have the appointment of a large corps of enumerators who are to gather the statistics. Each one of the latter will have a small portion of territory assigned him so that the statistics may be taken in the shortest possible space of time.

Who shall be the Superintendents? Shall they be republicans or be taken from both parties? This last question is now in the minds of the democratic representatives at Washington, and they insist that the democrats should have their share of these appointments. The democrats are now in a large majority in the country on the popular vote, have both houses of congress, and would be fairly entitled to the President too but for the fraud, and it is not reasonable that the democrats should stand by quietly and see the minority monopolize all these appointments to the exclusion of the majority. We trust the democrats of the senate will insist upon it that the President send in the names of a due proportion of Democrats for these places before they agree to the confirmation of a single republican. We are glad to find that our able Senator, Mr. Wallace, is already wide awake upon this subject. A dispatch from Washington dated 8, says:

There is said to be some slight difference between Senators Wallace and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, over the appointment of superintendents of the census in that State. Mr. Wallace justly demurs to a full list of Republicans, or rather to an out-and-out Cameran slate, and has served notice on Mr. Cameron, as well as upon the appointing power, that he (Wallace) will insist upon the right to name one-half of these appointments. The same kind of contests are going on with respect to other States, and it is not improbable that serious differences may be found to exist when the Senate shall proceed to act upon the nominations of the 150 census superintendents soon to be sent in.

The Patriot says: Southern claims come on the carpet again in a way that is by no means agreeable to those who have been making so much clamor about them. In stump speeches last fall Secretary Sherman had a great deal to say about fraudulent claims that have passed congress and have been paid by the treasury department, and in his last report he again referred to these claims. The resolution of Mr. Manning, of Mississippi, in the house on Thursday will give the secretary an opportunity to make official proof of his assertions. In one of Secretary Sherman's stump speeches he said that southern claims to the amount of one hundred million dollars have been paid since the war. The amount is enormous but the statement is probably not exagerated. This resolution will enable him then to report concerning the nature of these claims, especially the "fraudulent" portion of them. As they were passed by republican majorities in congress during a republican administration there will be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility. The stalwarts will soon have enough of "southern claims."

Fred Douglass, the great colored leader, talks with some sense upon the colored exodus scheme. He says in a letter:

"I cannot but repeat the opinion already often expressed—that all organized effort at the North designed to prompt and promote further stampede of this sort should be discountenanced. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, especially at this season of the year, by promises, expressed or implied, of pecuniary aid. I see no wisdom but much folly—no good, but much evil—in bringing to this city multitudes of these people, under the impression that when they reach here money will be raised and furnished them to pay their traveling expenses to the North, the West, or elsewhere. There are hundreds and thousands everywhere ready to ride on railroads and to visit distant cities if assured in advance that their railroad fares will be paid, and that food and shelter will be provided for them."

The other side:

The boy case which has caused considerable comment on Judge Orvis seems to have been this: The two young housebreakers were tried and convicted on two counts, and when the sentence on the first count was pronounced, one of them turned, and with impudent petulance said, "Thank you, I wish I had a chance to give you ten years." The court immediately recalled the prisoner and sentenced him on the second count of the indictment, making the entire term of his imprisonment six years and eleven months. He is said to have a hangdog look.

No one whose house was burglarized cried over this.

Senator Kellogg is very indignant over the reported expression of some member of the Investigating Committee to the effect that the testimony taken in Louisiana is so damaging that his party will not undertake to defend him in the Senate. He says he will give any one of them a thousand dollars to report the evidence, that it will cover them all over with shame, show the "D—dst conspiracy that ever was," together with a whole lot more of red hot expletives. He wants the evidence to go before the country.

Kellogg will no doubt loose his seat in the senate—he holds it as one of the results of the presidential steal, and the recent investigation shows that the most shameful bribery was resorted to in making his election.

The democratic governor of Maine has been at it for several weeks to straighten out radical frauds, and the latter have raised quite a cry and applied to the courts to prevent the governor in his work, but we see that the Republican Judge in Maine, before whom the Blaine crowd made their application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Governor to hand over the election returns, has refused to issue the writ on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. It has been all along said that what Blaine feared most were the laws his own party had enacted, and this refusal to issue the *mandamus* gives him a taste of them. The Republicans have not been able to bulldose Governor Garcelon, and it seems as if he was determined to rigidly enforce laws the Republicans had passed to inconvenience Democrats. An investigation into Blaine's corrupt methods in the September election is likely to be the upshot of the whole controversy.

Jay Gould recently bought the Kansas Pacific railroad, but the U. S. Circuit court at Topeka has set aside the sale and refused to order another sale. Why didn't J. G. go to Philadelphia on Saturday and buy the L. C. & S. C. RR., then he'd had a thing worth having and one that needs completion. He might have made it hot for his rival, the Pa. RR.

The London Times favors the election of General Grant to a third term of the presidency and declares that the people of England would be greatly pleased by such an event.

Of course the royalists in this country as well as in Europe, are for Grant. He comes nearest of any one fit to act the part of royal tyrant. Bayonets during his term were his only reliance.

The thieves who stole the presidency in 1876 having been shut out of Louisiana and Florida are now preparing to ply their felonious art in the great state of New York. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald sends the following to yesterday's edition of that paper anent the purposes of those unanointed scoundrels: "The project which has been mooted by some republicans in New York, that the legislature of that state shall, when it meets in January, change the method of choosing presidential electors, finds general favor here among republican congressmen, and some western men are particularly active in its advocacy. They urge that New York is now a decidedly doubtful state, that the proposed change would give a large majority of its electoral vote certainly to the republicans, and that it would thus settle beforehand, and almost without doubt, the result of the next year's election and give the presidency securely to the republicans. The plan, as it is here urged, is to let the voters in each congressional district choose a presidential elector, the two electors-at-large to be chosen either by the legislature or by the body of district electors. Some western republicans think that this plan ought to be recommended to the republicans of the New York legislature as a party measure, and it is even said that the national committee which is to meet here next Wednesday, should consider the propriety of a public declaration on the subject. It is feared by those who favor it that the New York republicans will be timid about acting, unless they feel that they have the consent of the party in other states."

Mark Twain is a heartless satirist as well as a sort of wag. Not long ago he wrote to the Hartford Courant making mouths at the Postmaster General for insisting that the name of a county should be used in addressing a letter. The other day Thomas B. Kirby, Mr. Key's private secretary, replied to Mr. Clemens personally, upbraiding him in what was intended to be a funny manner for the growl in the Courant. Now Mr. Clemens addressing Kirby as, "my callow friend," drenches him with ink, and pours a whole quart of it down his throat. "I was talking to the dog, not to the tail, says Mr. Clemens; "if I stepped on the tail it was not to call the tail's attention to anything but only to direct the attention of the main body of the animal. You perceive that, being a private secretary, I was talking to the department, not to you—its irresponsible, inexpensive, unnecessary appendage." Mr. Clemens adds that when he rings a bell his business isn't with the bell, but with the owner of it. Mr. Kirby is not the boot, but the bootjack; not the molasses, but the bung of the barrel; not the lightening, but the lightening-rod.

Some one wants to gobble up Philadelphia, on a claim of $200,000,000, for land on which a part of Philadelphia is built.

The Robinsons of Ottawa, and other heirs of Hannah and Betsy Baker, claim 1,500 acres of land on which a part of the city of Philadelphia is built, eleven square miles of land on the banks of the Hudson river, a large tract of coal lands in Pennsylvania and scattered properties in New York and elsewhere. The Canadian heirs value the whole estate including the Philadelphia property, at $200,000,000. According to the Canadian story, three generations ago the two married daughters of Col. William Baker settled near Ottawa, and in 1801 inherited the property of their father, to whom his two brothers had bequathed their estates. The delay in claiming the estates was due to the ignorance of the daughters of their father's death at the time of its occurrence and their children's ignorance that such an estate waited for them. There are now thirty claimants in Canada and northern New York. There are fifty-seven other heirs at Brookville, Ohio. These make out that Colonel Jacob Baker died intestate at the residence of his brother, in Canada, leaving in possession of relatives his discharge from the army, uniform, cocked hat and sword, all of which are still in their possession, though the Canadians declare that they know nothing about them, and that the Colonel did not die there nor did his brother ever go there. There were several brothers, according to the Ohio heirs.

Ex-Senator Ramsey of Minn., formerly of Penn'a has been appointed Sec'y of War, in place of M'Crary who has received a U. S. judgeship.

The democrats carried Boston by a handsome majority last week.

Fifteen Spanish Generals have resigned. Five times that many shoulder straps might resign in this country, and they'd never be missed.

At Ottawa, Ont., a boy of 17 was left by his family to starve to death because he had the small pox. Unnatural family that—it should have a dose of small pox with same treatment.

The REPORTER reaches every locality and nearly every family this side the county, which can not be said of any other two papers. Its value as a medium for advertising your business, public sales, &c., will thus be seen.

Ex-county collector Moore, of New Brunswick, has been found guilty of embezzlement—using the tax monies for other purposes; his sentence is imprisonment. Right.

If you wish to send a Christmas gift to a friend that will keep him thinking of you all the year round, send him a copy of the REPORTER. It will be sure to please.

That Yazoo bawler, the Lewistown *Gazette*, talks as if fraud Hayes had said silly things on the greenback subject.

IRELAND'S STORY.

The history of this Island for many years is a deplorable one. We Americans can scarcely realize it although we may have been close observers of the conduct of the parent Government, (the British Cabinet) for the past fifty years. However, the treatment of the Southern States by the Radical leaders, after the close of the war, was a close imitation of England's administration of public affairs in Ireland. A contemporary remark:

"Between the carelessness and blundering of Lord Beaconsfield's romantic government, on the one hand, and the indiscriminate agitation of anti-rent demagogues on the other, affairs in Ireland have been brought to a pretty ugly state. The policy of the average English statesman concerning Ireland consists in allowing the landlords and their tenants to quarrel and call one another names until they come to blows, and then sending in the troops to make the tenants keep still. There has never been any Government however, that treated Ireland, and the serious political problems concerning it, with the indifference which the present Government has shown. Lord Beaconsfield has manifested the liveliest interest in the affairs of Asia, but there has been no evidence that to Ireland and the Irish he had ever given a thought, the only public references he has made to them being characterized by sneers. The natural result of this is that the anti-English feeling in Ireland is probably deeper and more general, even if less violent, than at any time during the present century, and the very great distress which the peasantry is suffering this year has imparted an element of bitterness that will make the task of pacifying Ireland vastly more difficult than before. Open violence is very easily met. The cheapest sort of statesmanship suffices to order out the cavalry to collect the rents, and the arrest of a few popular leaders is an equally obvious and equally unprofitable proceeding. But even if the rents were collected and the seditious leaders punished—two very improbable suppositions—not the smallest step would have been taken toward the peaceful Government of Ireland. On the contrary every appeal to force but weakens the respect for law and makes more difficult the task of those who would solve the Irish problem in the only way in which such a problem ever can be solved, by the methods of modern civilization and free Government."

The rule of England over Ireland is one of intolerance and bigotry, and the American who cannot see a similar effort made in this country on the part of Grant & Co., during the reign of those worthies, so far as the Southern States are concerned, is too blind to see anything, and the election of Tilden, and the counting in of Hayes, by a set of harlots, so weakened the scheme morally that the English rule over Ireland in the South has been partially abandoned through cowardice, and not because of the love of right.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER IS THE CHEAPEST LITERATURE.

It is a remarkable fact that the general appreciation in prices consequent upon the revival of prosperity throughout the United States finds an exception in the cost of literature of every kind. This is emphatically an era of cheap literature, and newspapers, after all, are the cheapest literature. A journal like the Philadelphia Weekly Times, the fifty two numbers issued in a year being equivalent to several octavo volumes, is easily within the reach of the most depleted purse. The Weekly Times is a newspaper, but something more than a newspaper. While all the news of the day is fully covered by special correspondents stationed at all the great centres of population, and all other approved agencies for the collection of news are employed, equal pains are taken to occupy other fields of intellectual activity. Fiction, poetry, sketches of travel adventure and biography, essays in popular science, the latest aspects of modern thought, are given adequate treatment from week to week. All topics of political, commercial, religious, social and general interest are fearlessly discussed in the editorial columns; the critical departments musical, dramatic and literary, are in competent hands, matters of domestic economy have special attention, and the press of all countries is made to pay tribute in its best things for the entertainment of American readers. These assertions are broad, but they are justified by the nearly unanimous verdict of the press and people that the Philadelphia Weekly Times is the best family newspaper now published. In calling attention to the remarkable liberal terms which are offered to subscribers for the year 1880—a year that is likely to be memorable in American history—we feel that we are doing good service to all who wish to enjoy during that year the visits of a newspaper which, while having all the characteristics of the advanced journalism of the day, is so thoroughly imbued with a wholesome spirit that it may be admitted into any family with certainty that it will become a favorite alike with father, mother and children. The Weekly Times is now offered at $1.25 per copy when sent in clubs of twenty, and for $6 three copies together with "The Annals of the War," a volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated, are sent postage free to any address.

Read the advertisement of the *World* one of the ablest papers in the United States. It discusses all questions in a statesmanlike manner, and is sound in its political views, having been the leading democratic organ for many years. In its news department it has no superior.

—Mr. John Hughes, of Pittsburg, has made improvements upon lanterns that render his lanterns the most convenient of any now made. The cup part works on a straight hinge on the guard, by which the lantern can be opened out in an instant for changing globe or lighting; at the globe seat there is a corrugation that at once throws the globe to its place without fail, as soon as the lantern is closed. These two points are the all-important ones in a lantern, and Mr. Hughes has them, and from testimony before the U. S. circuit court in a case of infringement, it was shown that the Hughes lantern has driven out the sale of all others where it became known, especially for steamboats and railroad uses.

THE UTE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Dec 10, 1879.—Chief Ouray came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indian prisoners called for by the commission and turned him over to General Hatch, remarking that the others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. It will recommend that the White River Agency be abolished and the Utes of that agency distributed between the Los Pinos and Southern agencies; that the loss of property occasioned by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund, now on deposit at Washington, and that the portion of the reservation formerly occupied by the White River Utes be ceded to the government.

RUSSIA.

The Designs of a Desperate Nihilist Fustrated.

Berlin, December 12.—The National Gazette reports that the Nihilist mentioned as having been arrested to-day in the vicinity of the winter palace, was arrested last Saturday. He had in his possession a number of electric batteries, dynamite cartridges and a complete plan of the winter palace. Previous to his arrest a printed proclamation had been issued announcing that the winter palace would be blown up on the next day (Sunday).

A Berlin dispatch says a letter from St. Petersburg reports that in the possession of six persons recently arrested, the police have discovered fifteen hundred copies of the revolutionary committee's proclamation and thirty revolvers.

INDIANS SLAUGHTERED.

Denver, Col., Dec. 11, 1879. Reports received from El Paso, via Santa Fe, New Mexico, state that the Apache leader Ju, who was joined with Victoria in his recent raid through New Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, was met at a point in Chihuahua, near the Sonora line, by a force of 300 Mexicans, under General Lazaro, and badly defeated, Ju losing, out of 300 warriors, eighty killed and wounded, and being among the wounded himself. The Indians were surprised, and being inferior in numbers were soon routed, and with but slight loss to the Mexicans, who captured their entire camp equipage and all their ammunition from the Indians. It is thought a great many of Victoria's Mescalero Apaches were with Ju when he met with the disaster.

WINTER IN EUROPE.

The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been completely frozen over until now since 1861. So hard and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced at Vienna since 1838. Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Calabria, rendering communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the district of Ravenna in consequence of the general distress. The cold is still intense at Berlin. In upper Silesia, where famine prevails, the thermometer marked 12 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on Tuesday last.

A few weeks ago, as the Sunbury Democrat states it, a Northumberland woman followed her husband who, in company with another man he entering a saloon. She stood in the background until her husband had called for the drinks. Then stepping forward she gave a like order to the gin slinger, tossed off the toddy and paid for it like a man. This heroic action shamed her husband's companion and he left on a double-quick. It is not stated whether it had any influence on the man she was especially "after."

Chicago, December 12.—A Tribune special says a terrible accident occurred at Plattsmouth, Neb., this morning. Three men working in a cut on a grade near the bridge were buried by falling earth, and when dug out were dead.

Nearly all the rivers and brooks in Transylvania have overflowed, causing great destruction. In some cases the inhabitants were for days on trees and roofs of houses awaiting rescue.

During the four months ending yesterday the total amount of gold brought to this port from Europe was $71,672,950 or an average of $513,826 for every day of the one hundred and twenty-one.

THE RIGHT OF TAX-PAYERS TO WORK OUT ROAD TAXES.

A correspondent, in a recent issue of the Williamsport Banner, inquired "Whether or not a Supervisor is compelled to afford tax-payers an opportunity to work out their road taxes?" The question was referred by the editor to Clinton Lloyd, Esq., who replied that the induiry could be "best" answered in the language of the law itself. The act of 1834 provides as follows: The Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor of every township shall cause fair duplicates to be made of the rates or assessments by them respectively laid, which shall be signed by them respectively; and shall issue their warrant, with such duplicates, to the collector of such rates and levies, therein authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from every person in such duplicate named, the sum wherewith such person stands charged.

"Provided before the issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of road taxes, it shall be the duty of the Supervisors of every township to give notice to all persons rated for such taxes, by advertisement or otherwise, to attend at such times and places as such Supervisors may direct, so as to give such persons full opportunity to work out their respective taxes.

"I cite the following decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the above statute: The opportunity to work out the taxes is a condition precedent to the issuing of a warrant for their collection. Milton vs. Gorman, 38 Pa. St. Rep. 309; Supervisors can make no contracts, the effect of which must be to deprive tax-payers of the privilege to work out their taxes Childs vs. Brown township, 30 Pa. St. Rep. 332. This would not apply of course to the case of a tax levied to pay a township debt under the provisions of the laws relative to that subject."

The Daily News' Berlin despatch says:—"The famine in Upper Silesia has become so serious that in many villages over one-third of the population are starving. Famine distress is appearing in Saxony among the peasants and weavers."

IN A BEAR'S CLUTCHES.

The Terrible Experience of a Young Woman in the Pennsylvania Wilds.

Hunter's Range, November 29.—About a month ago Miss Alice Corey, of New York city, came to visit her uncle, a German, who owns a small farm in the mountains six miles northwest of this place. Miss Corey is about sixteen years old, and her parents are well to do. Her uncle has a daughter, Clara, also aged about sixteen years old. Her father having but one son, Clara has for years helped to do the work on the farm, and she has become an expert shot with a rifle. She has a mania for hunting, and she frequently goes into the forest in search of game. A few days ago Clara invited her cousin to accompany her on a hunting expedition. They started from the house shortly after breakfast. Alice with a double-barreled gun and Clara with a rifle. After scouring the woods for several hours without much success they visited "Dark Swamp." This swamp embraces several hundred acres, is densely wooded, and bears are frequently seen there. The girls reached the edge of the swamp about noon, and started into the thicket. They had but gone a short distance when Miss Corey, who was walking a few yards behind her cousin, heard a crackling noise in the bushes a short distance back. Looking around, she saw a large, black bear coming toward her. Clara, who had frequently encountered these shaggy monsters, called to her frightened cousin to come to her. She then drew her rifle to her shoulder, and, taking deliberate aim at the animal, awaited until it came within easy range, and then fired. The bear uttered a howl of pain and fell bleeding. As Clara's rifle was a single-barreled one she seized the double-barreled one from her cousin and discharged both barrels at the infuriated animal in the hope of killing it outright. But with the disappearance of the smoke from the gun the bear was seen writhing, but not dead. The brave young woman then approached cautiously to within reaching distance of the wounded animal, and taking from a large leather belt encircling her waist a long-handled deer knife, plunged it into the hilt into the bear's neck. At this moment the dying monster gave a sudden lunge and fastened its sharp claws into the girl's shoulder, pulling her down. Her frightened cousin ran about wildly and screamed at the top of her voice; but, as there was no house within two miles, her cries were not heard. She then returned to where Clara was still struggling with the animal. The bear still held the girl in its grasp, but was rapidly growing weaker. The girl was still using her knife with good effect. She dealt the dying animal blow after blow until it finally released its hold and rolled over dead.

Though very much exhausted and considerably scratched by the bear's claws, Clara, with the assistance of her cousin, was soon able to walk. They marked the spot where the dead bear lay, and then returned home. Clara's father and brothers drove to the swamp and brought the bear in, which, when dressed, weighed [illegible] pounds. The skin is to be sent to a New York taxidermist to be stuffed, and will be kept by the young woman as a souvenir of her terrible struggle and fortunate escape.

A SHOCKING CASE OF DESERTION AND NEGLECT.

New York December 10.—An Ottawa, Ont., special says, a shocking case of neglect has just come to light in Hull, that city. A youth of 17 years of age was taken down with small-pox, and his family deserted him. The neighbors hearing of it went to the house where he was [illegible]ting, with a bowl of soup. On entering the room they found the youth covered with blood and almost at the point of death. The soup being placed to him he ravenously swallowed it. An examination showed that he had eaten flesh from one of his arms in the agony of hunger. He died in a few minutes after the arrival of the neighbors.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Severe weather continues to prevail in Great Britain and on the Continent. Heavy snow falls are reported throughout Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and from Paris, Madrid, Brussels, Florence, Bologna and Rome. On morning of 9th the thermometer indicated five degrees above zero, in Paris, and in some of the suburbs six degrees below.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no clique and no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance. Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

Subscribers who send $1 for a year's subscription before December 28 will receive The Weekly World from the date of their subscription

TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

Old subscribers who send $1 before December 28, for a new renewal of their subscription for 1880, will receive The Weekly World to March 5, 1881, without missing a number.

This Offer will be Withdrawn DECEMBER 29.

Take advantage of it at once. Subscribe at once. Renew at once. Address,

THE WORLD, 35 Park Row, New York.

dec18 6t.

THE WHOLE TOWN OF RED ROCK, PA., DESTROYED.

Two Hundred Houses Burned.

New York, December 12.—A special from Bradford, Pa., says: The town of Red Rock has been entirely destroyed by fire. At an early hour this morning a tank of coal oil, containing twenty thousand barrels of oil, caught fire and exploded, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. In an incredibly brief time the fire had attacked and destroyed the entire village, containing 200 houses, and in a few hours rendering more than that number of families homeless and utterly destitute.

Three hundred families are homeless and there is great suffering among the people. Relief committees have been formed to render aid at Gillmore, Derrick and Bradford.

A SEVERE FIGHT BETWEEN MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

Denver, Col., December 11.—A special from El Paso says the Apaches, numbering [illegible] fought with a Mexican force, in the State of Chihuahua, on the 5th inst., and [illegible] killed and wounded.

A WOMAN IN MEN'S CLOTHES.

Her Sex Not Discovered for Years, Except by the Man who Married Her.

Boston, Dec. 11.—In a drunken row in a saloon last night, between John Ward, Alfred Painton, and Charles Ward (an alleged brother of John's), the discovery was made that Charles Ward was a woman, and that her right name was Sarah Jane Wilson, formerly of Hartford, Conn. She has been wearing men's clothes for [illegible] years. Alfred Painton boarded with her, and, discovering that she was a woman, married her. She continued to conceal her sex, but in the row Painton had his leg broken, and called for her, announcing that she was his wife. Patrolman Mahoney got wind of the case, and [illegible]. When he reached the [illegible] Charles Ward was missing, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Sitting in Equity, [illegible] No. [illegible] Term 1879.

James D. Gentzel, John H. Gentzel, David Gentzel, William Gentzel, Edward Gentzel and Louisa his wife in right of said Louisa, Susan E. Jamison by her guardian John H. McCool, Sarah E. Jamison by her guardian Geo. Kerman, and T. B. Jamison, Plaintiffs.

vs.

Andrew G. Heckman, Jno. T. Heckman, Wm. Heckman, John Zeigler and Sarah Zeigler his wife, Henry Royer and Amelia Royer his wife, Henry Mark and Amanda his wife, Elias Heckman, Daniel Heckman, Margaret A. Heckman, K. B. Heckman and M. M. Heckman, Defendants.

And now, Dec. 5, 1879, it appearing from the Sheriff's Return in the above case that the said Andrew G. Heckman, Elias Heckman, M. A. Heckman, K. B. Heckman and M. M. Heckman cannot be found within the said County of Centre, and now on motion of Alexander & Bower, and Adam Hoy, Solicitors for Plaintiffs, it is ordered and the Sheriff of Centre County is directed to give public notice in the above case by publication in one newspaper published in said County for four weeks in succession, requiring the said defendants not served to appear at the next term of Court to answer complainants' Bill.

By the Court,
J. H. O.

Certified from the record Dec. 4, 1879.
J. C. HARPER,
Prothy.

Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Dec. 11, 1879.
JOHN SPANGLER,
18dec4t Sheriff.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind a weak nervous, exausted feeling, no energy of annimation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mentally overwork. This nervous debility finds a soverign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It tones the system dispels the mental gloom and despodency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1,00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkels 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by sending three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

17jul4t

Lawrence L. Brown.

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton,..........$4.75. | STOVE, per Ton,..........$4.90.
EGG, per Ton,..........$4.75. | SMALL STOVE, per Ton,..........$4.90
CHESTNUT, per Ton,..........$4.65.

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

15nov 3m

AT C. DINGES'
NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

Sellers' Cough Syrup! Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy now in use, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last five years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health to every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

[illegible]

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Lewisb'g, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	5.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	5.50	1.00	6.00

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 23 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Montandon	6 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 25 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
" "	Montandon	1 03 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	2 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Montandon	5 22 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	8 22 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 28 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 30 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" "	Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	2 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	arr at Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my4-73

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. **New Furniture. New Management,** 23 jan 1y



$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.

Is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents, 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 122 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. 127ly

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

BELLEFONTE
MUSIC STORE.
—o—



Pianos! Pianos!
ORGANS!
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.
REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.
—o—
ORGANS.
ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.
9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.
12 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.
(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")
Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.
VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS, $2.00 and upwards.
Piano and Organ Instructors, Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.

Second hand Machines as low as $5,
—o—

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

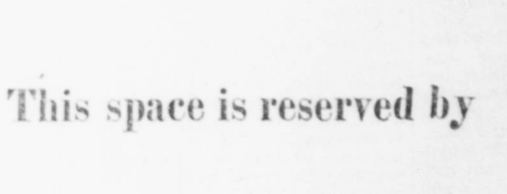
No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

J. L SPANGLER, Attorney-at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst'snew building.

D. H. Rhule.
AUCTIONEER.—Potters Mills. Years of experience in other parts of the state enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer. Vendues cried at reasonable charges, A share of the public patronage kindly solicited.

D F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'c6



This space is reserved by

S. & A LOEB.

THE LIVELIEST, CHEAPEST and BEST

STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd, Dec. 18, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roo 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Having sold my good will and part of my stock of ready made clothing to a firm in Philadelphia, to which I have to give possession of my store room by Jan. 1, 1880, I now offer my stock of ready made clothing at actual cost and freight. This is an excellent chance for a good bargain.

Respectfully,

16oct2m J. NEWMAN, JR.

—Read adv. of store stand for sale by Rachau & Co.

—Read adv. of farm for sale by Wm. W. Spangler and Jac. Wagner.

—Deer hunting ended on 16—last Tuesday. Dear hunting is lawful all the year round.

—The Allen house, at Allentown, has adopted J. G. Kurtz's patent fire escape.

—Among a half dozen new names added to the REPORTER'S list last week, was an advance paying subscriber in Frankenthal, Germany.

—Col. Jacob Wolf, an old resident of Aaronsburg, has removed to Millheim and opened a tailoring establishment in that boro', where we hope he'll give all "fits."

—Buy your Holiday Presents at C. Dinges' where you can make a good selection.

—S. & A. Loeb announce that they have made a large reduction in goods to enable all to buy cheap during the holiday season. It is the best place in the county, at any time, for a large assortment and good bargains.

—Mr. Coburn, administrator, has sold that part of the Huston farm, near this place, lying north of the Brushvalley road, for $4000 to Mr. Shearer.

—On Thursday night, 4, at Lewisburg, the livery stable of Wm. Moore and five other stables were destroyed by an incendiary fire. One horse, five wagons and a sulky were burned.

—The mountain lands situate in Union, Centre, Snyder and Mifflin counties, comprising 16,844 acres, were knocked down by the sheriff of Snyder county to George Schnure, of Selinsgrove, for $16,000. These lands lie in the Penns creek section of the mountains.

—Mr. John Derstine obtained damages to amount of $3500, of Duncan, Hale & Co., of Bellefonte, for injuries sustained by his little daughter, last summer, at their shops, by getting into the machinery, and through which the girl lost a leg. Mr. D. brought suit for $10,000, but the case was settled last week by the parties with damages as above.

—Our readers will remember the dreadful accident—the breaking down of a high trestle work—on the Snow Shoe railroad, last fall, by which Wm. Holt, Esq., lost his life. The suit that had been brought to recover damages for the killing of Mr. Holt was compromised last week the company paying to Mrs. Holt the sum of $8,000.

—Mr. Jonathan Philips died at Millheim, on last Thursday, 11. He was an old resident of that place, and one of the oldest citizens in that neighborhood. Mr. P. was an upright man all his life, and esteemed by all who know him.

—A few days ago Rev. J. K. Miller removed one of his steam engines from the Seven Mountains to the lands of Mr. Rossman, a few miles below this place. where he is about putting up a steam saw mill upon a timber tract which he has leased from Mr. Rossman, and will proceed to the manufacture of lumber.

— Dr. Calder has resigned his position as president of the State Agr. College. This institution has prospered under Dr. Calder's management, and now stands in better repute with the people in general than at any previous time.

—The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered Kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and Piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

—The best way if you wish to put in a fine time this winter, is to go to Lee's Centre Hall coach shops and order one of his fine sleighs or buggies. He has put down prices as an entra inducement.

—J. O. Deininger has one of the best 5 cent stores you can walk into. Just go and see it.

—Sechler & Co. have given special attention to the selection of holiday season and are now receiving daily fresh supplies of the finest goods in the home and foreign markets: Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Figs, Pickles, Oils. Extracts, Sauces, Fruits, Plain and Fancy Crackers, Cheese, Hams and Dried Beef, Mince Meat, Select Oysters, Chocolate, Bromo and Cocoa, Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Shellbarks and assorted Nuts, a choice selection of Fine Teas and Pure Spices. Their stock of Confectionery is large enough to supply all demands, both at wholesale and retail. A full stock of all sorts and kinds of Plain and fancy Candies. All kinds of Canned and Dried Fruits, Fine Table Syrup, Genuine New Orleans Molasses, New Hominy, Split Peas. New Mackerel, in kits, Fine Green and Roasted Coffee. Tobaccos of all the popular brands in Navy Plug, Pocket Pieces and Fine Cut. Cigars of all grades at wholesale and retail. White Almeria Grapes, Oranges and Lemons. It would require too much space to attempt to enumerate all the good things they are now receiving, but we feel certain that the people's wants have all been anticipated in their selection of every item of desirable goods in their branch of business.

—We have sent bills by letter, and have also enclosed some in the paper, to those in arrears with this office. It is our wish that every one of these Bills be paid at an early date. 2t.

—The state of Pennsylvania has been divided into ten census districts and a supervisor for each will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. The seventh district embraces the counties of Adams, Centre, Clearfield, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union and York, and is in area the largest district. It contained in 1870 over 411,000 inhabitants and at the coming census will have a population of nearly 500,000.

PHOENIX PECTORAL has been in general use for fifteen years and nearly all who began to use it then continue its use yet. Price 25 cents. J. D. MURRAY. nov. 27.

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.

—Our railroad on Saturday was knocked off to Strickland Kneas, for $50,000 Mr. K. represents the Penn'a R. R. The road will at once be reorganized, and we see it stated, be extended westward. All right, if it be true about the extension. We don't care a fig what it was knocked off at, only that the promises over due, to complete it, be fulfilled. There has been shameful delay and injustice in this matter.

—C. Dinges has received one of the finest lots of Goods for the Holidays in the market.

—Any kind of work you need that is usually put out or repaired in a first class coach shop, you can get at Jno. T. Lee's celebrated coach shops, where all work is warranted.

—You can buy as nice a Christmas gift at Frank Green's, as at any other place, for he has a fine assortment of fancy articles, and at low prices. Call in at the old established drug store.

—Col. Brown has got into the newspaper business again, in Jewell county, Ks. Success, Col.

—Buy dolls—Wax and China—of C. Dinges. He has a large assortment.

—Persons in search of Holiday presents should not, while in Bellefonte, fail to visit Frank Blair's jewelry store, it is well worth a visit whether you wish to purchase or not, all are welcome, you will see more novelties and choice goods than you ever did before in this county. You can select your presents and have them reserved for you if it is not convenient to take them at the time. A great many parties are availing themselves of this accommodation.

—Don't you think a gold watch would make an elegant present when you can get one as low as seventeen dollars at Frank Blair's.

—The end is drawing nigh; once more we proclaim it, that the King Clothier is about to quit his present business, and if you want a suit cheap go now to Newman's before others carry off all the bargains, and before that public benefactor steps out of his famous clothing store. Go now; go at once, don't fail to go.

—Dolls, Toys, Notions, Fruits, Candies, Nuts, &c., &c., for the Holidays, at C. Dinges'. Be sure and call.

—Saturday night and Sunday there was rain and ice. Monday cold and blustery.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS AT J. O. DEININGER'S STORE NO. 2.—This store is only a few feet north of his regular Hardware Store, and many useful articles can be bought for the small sum of five cents. His five-cent counter has been a wonder fo the few weeks, his customers cannot understand the idea of selling so very chap. But Yoney has an eye to business, his motto is quick sales and small profits, always giving his customers full value for their money. Being encouraged by his past efforts he is now determined not to be outgeneraled by any other party or parties in Centre Hall or any other place. During the Holidays he intends to have a 6-cent counter and make such a grand display of his new goods that will astonish the natives. Store No. 1, his Hardware room, will be kept open as usual, when all articles that are generally kept in a well regulated Hardware store can be bought at fair and reasonable prices. But it is store No. 2 that he would more particularly call the attention of the public to during the Holidays, where all can alike be pleased, the old and young, gay and giddy will all be made to rejoice. If you want a present for your wife, or daughter, Deininger will accommodate you. And should you wish to buy a nice present for your sweetheart you will surely go to Deininger, because he has a very large variety of useful as well as ornamental articles. His large stock of looking-glasses, frames, pictures of all kinds and fancy Holiday goods cannot be beat this side of Phila. or N. Y. He is thankful for past patronage and kindly solicits a continuation of the same.

AN OBSERVER.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

A grand Fair and festival, for the benefit of the Lutheran church, will be held at Centre Hall, commencing on Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1879, and to close Friday evening following. Persons desiring to purchase Christmas-gifts are invited to call and see the display before purchasing elsewhere.

To facilitate the work necessary, the following persons have been appointed to attend to the general arrangement:

Levi Murray, M. B. Rhoard, Witmer Wolf, Wm. Kurtz, Geo. Emerick, Chas. Sheffler, Charles Kurtz, Wesley Smith, Harvey Emerick, Edward Miller, D. F. Luse, Fred. Kurtz and David Geiss.

The cooking department will be managed by Mrs. Jacob Harpster, Mrs. Dr. Neff, Mrs. Fred. Kurtz, Mrs. Katie Durst and Mrs. John Miler.

The committee on solicitation consists of the following persons:

Gertrude Miller, Kate Harpster, Maggie Miller, Dollie Emrick, Maggie Stover, Annie Bible, Lizzie Hosterman, Annie Wion.

Anything furnished by members of other congregations will be thankfully received.

All the ladies of the congregation are expected to become interested in this Festival and help to make it a grand success.

SPORTSMEN.—I have a excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the gunstore of

THEO. DESCHNER,

23oct 3m Bellefonte.

—SCHOOL TAX NOTE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent. from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan., there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

JOSEPH GOTZER,

16oct 2m Treasurer.

$1.25 per copy, when sent in clubs of 20, is the price of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES one year, to any address.

$1.50 per copy, when sent in clubs of 10, is the price of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES one year, to any address.

$2.00 per copy, to single subscribers, is the price of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES, one year, to any address.

$6.00 for Six Dollars we will send three copies of the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES one year, to any address, postage free, and give the person sending us the money a copy of the ANNALS OF THE WAR, a beautifully illustrated volume of 800 pages, the retail price of which is four dollars.

WE UNHESITATINGLY CLAIM for the

PHILADELPHIA

WEEKLY TIMES

that it is the largest, the cheapest and the best family Journal published, write us for a specimen copy and judge for yourself, in its columns the reader will find all the news, ample variety of editorial, political and literary articles, stories and sketches, tales of travel, fashion gossip, interviews with prominent men, financial reports, Dramatic criticism, religious tidings, agricultural and domestic articles, and every other feature that can make a paper valuable. The miscellany of spirited writings, covering every variety and range of subject and thought will be maintained as of old by contributors who stand at the head of their specialties.

A special feature will be the continuation of the "ANNALS OF THE WAR," graphically written by soldiers, North and South, descriptive of scenes and events in which they took an active part, one chapter of which will appear in each number. These ANNALS have proved so valuable that the bound volume containing their first series has found an immense sale.

TERMS—ONE YEAR:

One Copy, . . $2.00 | Ten Copies, . . $15 00
Five Copies, . 8.00 | Twenty Copies, 25 00

AN EXTRA COPY FREE TO THE GETTER UP OF A CLUB.

THE TIMES,

Times Building, Philadelphia.

—In the last issue of the Reporter we noticed the fact that Jas. Musser's store at Hartleton had been robbed. The theft led to a nice little piece of fun by some of the Hartletonians, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Millheim Telegraph: "There has been considerable excitement of late in this Borough. Mr. Jas. Musser's store has been broken into three times lately. Last night the boys prepared a ... a white cloth ... aware that Mr. M... and his clerk ... guard of the store ... [illegible]

The following lines are just as good as if they were original. [illegible]

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL INSTITUTE.—It affords us much pleasure to call attention to the program for the coming sessions of the Centre County Teachers' Institute, which begins in the Court House, Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Dec. 23. The sessions during the day will be apportioned as follows: "Spelling, Composition, Geography and Science of Pedagogics," by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Prin. Keystone State Normal School, "Methods of Instruction," by Prof. W. A. Krise; "English Grammar, Language Lessons and Composition," by Miss Delia T. Smith, Shippensburg Normal School; "Method of Teaching Vocal Music in the Public Schools," Miss J. Ettie Crane, Shippensburg Normal School; "Method of Teaching U. S. History," J. Mason Duncan, Assistant Principal of Bellefonte Public Schools. The names of all these instructors are sufficient evidences as to the profitableness of the exercises. During a part of each afternoon session lectures will be delivered before the Institute, embracing the following subjects: "Self-improvement of Teachers," Rev. D. M. Wolf; "*Sine qua non* of the Teachers' Success," H. H. Hershberger; "American Literature," C. C. Zeigler, A. B.; "The 'New Departure,'" Prof. W. A. Krise; "Benefits Teachers may Derive from Visiting each others Schools," C. S. Dannley; "Mental Arithmetic," Prof. C. L. Gramley; "The Map of Europe," Rev. D. G. Kline. Very brilliant lectures will be delivered each evening, commencing on Tuesday with "Pestalozzi, the Martyr of Pedagogy," by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer; Wednesday evening, "Character and Manners," by Dr George P. Hayes; Thursday evening, "Shoddy," by Rev. D. K. Nesbit. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY Greets the New Year with a face of smiling beauty, containing a varied feast of good things for lovers of literature, art and fashion. The steel plate is one of Darley's masterpieces—a party of happy people seeing the old year out, the new year in. In this number is commenced a new serial by Christian Reid, whose novel in the Lady's Book last year won universal favor. The new story opens with great interest, and promises to be one of this popular author's best works. There is a clever satirical picture of the Amateur's first trail, in which the tracks of an old house cat are being closely investigated by a city fop, arrayed in gorgeous costume for hunting. There is a colored pattern, full page, for a glove-box, in addition to patterns for toilet and fancy articles, numerous and varied. The recipes are for a "Sick Room," and offer many appetizing dishes for invalids. In addition to Christian Reid's novel, "Roslyn's Fortune," there are contributions from many popular writers. The "Rosebud Garden of Girls" is continued and a summary given of previous chapters, for new subscribers. We will furnish the REPORTER and Godey's Lady's Book for one year at the low price of $3 50 on application at this office.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Y'r..$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ... 4 00
The THREE above named publications, One Year..........10 00
Any TWO above named One Year.... 7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year..........1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittance should be made by Post-Office Money Order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

ILLUSTRATED.

The evils of sensational literature for the young are well known, and the want of an antidote has long been felt. This is supplied by HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, a beautifully illustrated weekly journal which is equally devoid of the objectionable features of sensational juvenile literature and of that moralizing tone which repels the youthful reader.

The volumes of the Young People begin with the Number published in November of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE One Y'r...$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ... 4 00
The THREE above-named publications, One Year..........10 00
Any TWO above named One Year....7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year..........1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880 ONLY.

Thirteen numbers of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE *will be furnished to every yearly subscriber to* HARPER'S WEEKLY *for 1880; or,* HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE *and* HARPER'S WEEKLY *will be sent to any address for one year commencing with the first number of* HARPER'S WEEKLY *for January 1880, on receipt of $5 00 for the two periodicals*

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

A family residing near Congruity, Westmoreland county, were all poisoned slightly by drinking cider in which a copperhead snake had gotten by some means, and been drowned. The cop no doubt got too boozy on cider and tumbled in.

Our personal appearance is a matter in which our friends and acquaintances have a right to a choice whether we shall inflict upon them an exterior uncared for and unattractive, a countenance marred by a neglected, grizzled beard, or a crown guiltless of covering, half covered, or thatched with white hairs, or whether we shall in deference to our fellows, pay due regard to our own persons, and make them presentable and acceptable in society. There are many helps for those who desire to do this and there are none among them more acceptable than Hall's Hair Renewer and Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers. Both these preparations are kept for sale at all our drug stores, and if any of our friends are looking a little the worse for wear, we advise them to make a note of it.—North Star, Danville, Vt.

A well to do farmer in Perry county was badly taken in by a brace of sharpers a few weeks ago. He bought a wind mill from the rogues, and then signed a paper which he thought was a contract to act as an agent for the sale of wind mills in that county. The paper he signed turned out to be a negotiable note for $300, which the men sold to a third party. The wind mills were forwarded and are now for sale below cost price.

—Lock Haven market.—Butter 25c; eggs, 22 cents; potatoes 40c per bu.; chickens 50 to 60cts. per pair; lard 8c per pound cabbage 5c per head; apples, $1 per bu, applebutter 50c per gal.; corn 50c per bu.; turkeys 8c per pound; ducks 25c; celery 2½ cents per root; turnips, 25c per bu.; sour kraut, 5c per quart.

A Pesth dispatch says six villages have been ruined by the flood near Arad. Many entire families, who had found refuge in the neighboring woods, were frozen to death, and several hundred persons are missing.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, December 13.—Wheat is firmer, but very quiet; 4,000 bushels including rejected at $1.50; red at $1.54 amber $1 55@1 56, Rye at 96@98c. Corn 61@62c; Oats at 47@48c.

Chicago, December 13.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 23½@1 33 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30½ Corn 40½c; Oats 35½c. Rye firmer at 79@79½c. Barley firmer at 90c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 30
Wheat No 2 $1,25
Rye, 65c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Corn old. 50c.
Oats, 32c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c.
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.

Coal, Retail.		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 75	$4 75
Stove,	$5 00	$5 00
Chestnut,	$4 50	$4 60
Pea,	$3 25	$3 15

STORE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale their stock of Merchandise, store fixtures &c, located at Farmers Mills, Pa. The Store is situated in a good farming community, has a good run of custom and will be sold upon easy terms. For further particulars call or address,

RACHAU & Co.

dec 18 3t. Spring Mills, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We the undersigned Executors of the Will and Testament of Jac. Spangler dec'd, will offer at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, January 16, 1880.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in Potter twp, Centre Co Pa., 1 mile west of Potters Mills, known as the Farm of Jacob Spangler dec'd. Containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, more or less. Bounded on the east by lands of Jno. M. McCoy, south by lands of Thomas Stiver dec'd, Josiah, Neff and Sam'l Royer dec'd, west by lands of —— Robinson and Samuel Royer, north by lands of Sam'l Royer dec'd.

Thereon erected A GOOD LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, good as new, and all necessary outbuildings, such as summer, wood and smoke houses, hog-pen buggy shed All good as new.

Good fruit of all kinds, and a never failing stream of water running through the Farm, and never failing well of good water near the door. Also a cistern at the house

The above farm is situated near to Post-Office, Store and Mill, and only 7 miles from Railroad Station

There are about 110 Acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence. The ballance well timbered with Oak, Sugar, Linn, Walnut and Pine timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of Sale, balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

W. W. SPANGLER, } Executors.
JACOB WAGNER, JR. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre county. In the matter of the account of Wm. L. Thompson, Executor of &c., of Samuel Stevenson, dec'd.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the said Executor among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Monday the 19th day of January 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of S. D. Gray, Bellefonte, Pa. dec 18.

PRIVATE SALE.

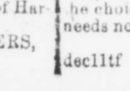
VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing

215 Acres,

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Thereon erected a large, good two-story



BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being as new. A YOUNG ORCHARD, just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser. This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.

GEORGE DURST,

dec11tf Centre Hall, Pa.

DIED.

Mr. Daniel Pealer, formerly of this county died at the residence of Mr. Dennis Barner, at Lock Haven, Pa., on Friday evening Dec. 12, 1879. His remains were brought to Snydertown, this county on Monday and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. Aged 71 years 3 months and 11 days. He was born in Northumberland Co., and came to this county when but quite a young man where he has resided except a few years which he spent in Lock Haven. He was a true christian and led and exemplary life. Peace be to his ashes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rishel, widow of Daniel Rishel, was buried on last Sunday, had died Dec. 11, 1879—was born July 14, 1796 aged 83 years 4 months and 28 days.

On 8 at Rebersburg, Anna Eve Strayer aged 96 years, 3 months and 11 days. She was the oldest person in Miles township.

In Millheim, on Friday night 12, Mr. Jonathan Philips, aged 84 years, 4 months and 22 days.

On 4th in Gregg, Clara Sharp, aged near 4 years.

At Houserville, Nov. 29, Felix Dale, aged 77 years, 3 months, 22 days.

Near Hublersburg, on 3, Emma E. Candy, aged 16 years, 7 months and 13 days.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles or six bottles for $5.00. Get it of your druggist. If he has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24ilt

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. M'Elroy, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

MISS JENNIE M'ELROY

dec. 4, 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Kerlin, late of Nebraska, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. A. S. KERLIN, Ex.

Lewistown, Pa.

4dce 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Farner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON,

13nov 6t Adm'r.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.—of August term 1879 No. 249

LUCY D. MOYER by her next friend &c.

TO

FREDERICK MOYER M. D.

To Frederick Moyer M. D.—SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in favor of the Libellant in the above returnable on the Fourth Monday of January 1880 at two o'clock P. M. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.

Sheriffs Office, Bellefonte Pa, Nov, 25, '79. Dec. 4 4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

ap1068tf

GREAT

FALL

—OPENING—

AT

Wolf's Stand.

THE

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden, Willow, Queensware, Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first-class Grocery

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

J. NEWMAN, JR

KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has stock of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Has stock of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Has stock of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Has stock of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.

... the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

... BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSRLVANIA.

Phoenix Pectoral cures Coughs, Colds and Lungs test. Phenix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

J. H. BAULAND'S

"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

ALL GOOLS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

My motto is: "One Price--the very lowest--and no misrepresentation." J. H. BAULAND.

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of

GRAIN,

SEEDS

AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of KIPS, CALFSKINS, SOLE-LEATHER, also ready-made

HARNESS,

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.

13nov 6m

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13 72

For the coming

Fall and Winter

TRADE

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.

Now is the Time!

Select Your Goods

FROM

FRESH,

NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS

MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sole Leather,

Calf-Skins, Kips,

ETC., ETC.

At Bottom Prices.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

(Successor to J. H. Sands,)

Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread,

Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

20 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

Prepared Coke

—FOR—

FAMILY USE.

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,

$3,00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds

DANIEL RHODES,

2oct 3m Gen. Supt.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

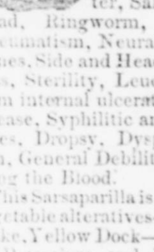


Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb, &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements. DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., agents, 602 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

CANCER

INSTITUTE. Established in 1872 for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

—H-A-R-D-W-A-R-E!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

Jas. Harris & Co

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

PAINTS,

OILS, ETC.,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Bellefonte.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF WM. B. MINGLE
Pres't Cashier

KIDNEY-WORT

Permanently cures

LIVER COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION and PILES.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and it has never failed to act efficiently."

E. M. SUTTON, of Burlington, says, "As a Liver Invigorator it is without an equal. I use it to prevent and cure headache, and all billious attacks."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT ACTS ON THE LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the whole system of the poisonous humors that otherwise develope in Billiousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Kidney and Urinary diseases, or Rheumatism and Lumbago, and which in women, disorder every function and bring on weakness and disease.

If you want to be well in spite of yourself, use KIDNEY-WORT. It is a dry vegetable compound, and One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Buy it at the Druggists.

Kidney-Wort and Hop Bitters for sale by J D Murray

DE WITT'S PILE REMEDY

TRADE MARK

Cannot be excelled for the cure of Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks. Unlimited number of testimonials can be given if desired, but all we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other remedies have failed. Sold by all dealers in medicines, 50 cents per bottle. Sent free on receipt of price.

JACOB WALTZ, General agent for U. S. and Canada

130 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

All genuine have trade mark and signature of J. W. ...



THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE RELIGION OF ASTRONOMY.

Influence of the Observation of the Heavenly Bodies on Human Belief—The Friday Superstition—Marvels of the Universe.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the celebrated astronomer, delivered at Chickering Hall, New York, an interesting sacred lecture on "The Religion of Astronomy." The ancient astronomers were regarded in the light of priests and prophets by the common people, and thus obtained an immense control over their minds and actions. This control, the lecturer said, would have been easy for astronomers to retain if they had not been honest. Our commonest observances had an astronomical origin. The present day with us is Sunday, the very name of which indicates its derivation. Formerly every day in the week was influenced by the different heavenly bodies. Thus the sun stood for Sunday, the moon for Monday, Mars for Tuesday, Mercury for Wednesday, Jupiter for Thursday, Venus for Friday and Saturn for Saturday. In this same order the planets were supposed to have control over the different hours of the day. Some time must have elapsed before man began to take notice of the year, but the week must have been very early noticed, as the different phases of the moon divided naturally into four weeks. Each planet, at first regarded as a god, came to be looked upon as under the influence of the various deities. Friday for the past four or five thousand years has been regarded as an unfortunate day for starting on journeys, and this superstition has great influence even at the present day. During the war with the King of Dahomey an English vessel was prepared all ready to sail on Thursday night, but the authorities thought best to delay her departure one day rather than have the ship start on Friday with the idea in the minds of all the sailors that some great misfortune would happen to her. The planet Saturn, a gloomy, slow-moving orb, was also regarded as unlucky, and to do any work on Saturn's day was thought to be unfortunate. This was the beginning of the ancient observation of the Sabbath. Many of the ancient sacrifices were in connection with astronomical phenomena. Thus the Passover was celebrated at the time when the sun passes over the Equator, at its rising node from north to south. A similar celebration might have been expected in the fall, when the sun crossed the line, and thus we find that the fifteenth day of the seventh month was similarly celebrated.

The planets, as the only moving bodies, were supposed to have the only volitional power, while the constellations among which they moved were regarded as their domains. Near the north pole was the constellation Dragon, spreading over nearly one-third of the heavens, and by the precision of the equinoxes the ancients observed that it was gradually changing its place. Hence the old tradition of the Dragon leaving his place in the heavens and carrying with it one-third of its inhabitants. Then there was the figure of Hercules, or Adam, with his foot placed on the head of the Dragon. Then the second, Adam, represented by Serpentarius strangling the serpents. Then there was the ship Argo, which undoubtedly represented the ark. A little further was the figure of a man bearing sacrifice and placing it on the altar. From this altar there were a number of bright stars in the Milky Way, rising, as Manilius describes, "just like smoke from an altar." In this part of the Milky Way, too, there was the rainbow represented by the bow of Sagittarius. In old times, therefore, there was not so much a religion of astronomy as that in many nations astronomy itself was considered a religion. It in olden times man could say that the heavens declared the glory of God, how much more were we able at present to affirm it, considering the vaster truths taught by science. The mind was indefinitely enlarged in considering enormous spaces and vast periods of time. Thus the earth was in volume only the 1,240th part of Jupiter. Almost as much exceeding Jupiter in volume was the sun, which admirably symbolized the power and the munificence of the great Being, working in and all through all things. The sun, which seems quiescent, was really the center of enormous activity. Outside of it was the corona, which astronomers had traced to a distance of 10,000,000 miles. This was another symbol of the Almighty, for as it showed how little we could really perceive of the sun's glory and how much more was hidden from the ordinary view, so we could as little comprehend the infinity of the Almighty.

Vastness of time was no less wonderful than the immensity of space presented by astronomy. The periods that astronomers had to deal with were not, in feed, infinite, but compared to our ideas of time they were practically infinite. From the time when the earth was first formed to the present Mr. Proctor calculated that at least five hundred million years had passed. Other bodies such as the moon and Mars were in a state of planetary old age. In the moon we could see the probable state to the earth twenty-five hundred million years hence. As the smaller planets told of a very remote future, the giant planets, Jupiter and Saturn, showed even more clearly the remote past. The period of Jupiter, from its first formation to the time at which he would be capable of supporting life the professor puts at 3,500,000,000 years. Certain appearances of Saturn, such as the rings around him, showed that he was even younger than Jupiter in planet life. No man with a competent power of reasoning could fail to recognize a purpose in the creation. The great danger lay in attempting to fix what that purpose was. Man, with his limited powers, could not hope to solve the problem of the planets. It was sufficient that we should find out something of the apparent nature of these things. As to the purposes that underlay them it was useless to pretend to speak. The sun and the system of circling around it was the one part of the universe that man could be said to understand. Beyond this were the stella depths, the stars all being suns in some degree resembling our own. Sirius, for instance, if it presented the same inherent luster as the surface of our sun, must be fully eight thousand times greater in volume. Of six hundred stars measured by the astronomer Secchi about three hundred appeared to be of a higher order than our sun, one hundred and fifty about the same character and the remainder smaller than the sun. In order to have some idea of the distance between these suns regard should be had to the comets which pass from star to star in periods that could not be less than ten millions of years. In regard to distance our sun, exceeding the earth by 1,250,000 miles, was as the merest point compared with the orbit of his most distant planet, Neptune. The space of 8,000,000,000 miles was as nothing as compared to the distance that separated the sun from the nearest of his fellows. Then there was an immense number of stars all separated by these immeasurable distances, and beyond them other galaxies and systems, the universe continually widening and widening. Just as with the naked eye we could see but a small portion of the stars discoverable by telescopic means so man had no right to suppose that any instrument that he could make with his puny hands could athom the depths of the universe. In the same way higher and higher order of time presented themselves, until the mind was lost in contemplation. Man should not reject the idea of infinite purpose working through all things for the reason that he could not measure them with his puny intellect.

Words of Wisdom.

Education is the keynote of the best society.

Proud hearts and lofty mountains are always barren.

Duties fulfilled are always pleasures to the memory.

The trees that are most in the sun bear the sweetest fruit.

Every man who has decision of character will have enemies.

There are enough fine mottoes in the world. What we need is men to wear them pinned on the lappels of their conscience.

In adversity be spirited and firm, and with equal prudence lessen your sail when filled with a too fortunate gale of prosperity.

The White house at Washington is seventy-nine years old.

The organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by deep sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Stories of Wall Street.

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia *Times* says: There is now in the street a man who came from Connecticut a few years ago and made $900,000 in six months. He had $7,000 to start with, partly money that he had saved and the rest borrowed. In whatever direction he reached money seemed to answer the touch. The news of his luck went back and fairly bewildered the town from whence he came. Of those who took the fever seven gave up their employment and came to the city, making here a little bunch of speculators like many another that may be found in Wall street, drawn together by like causes, from many parts of the country. It is just as when somebody draws a prize in a lottery; straightway half the people in the neighborhood go to buying lottery tickets. And for the same reasons you may find in small cities or towns remote from New York communities who seem to have a bent for stock speculations. Ask why, and usually you will discover that somebody from that town has gone to New York and taken up the stock business or at some time has made a big hit there.

Among those who followed the man from Connecticut was a young fellow who had about $80,000, his share of a fortune left by a relative. This made him rich in his country town, but he was dazzled by the then rapidly increasing fortune of his successful fellow-townsman. He began putting small bites of his $80,000 into the Wall street shark's mouth and lost steadily, but not enough to alarm him, for he had no doubt his luck would turn and give him as much money as the man who had struck it rich had made. He met that fortunate individual in the street one day and said: "You've got $900,000; enough for anybody to live on. Why don't you take it and get out and keep it?"

"Because I want to make it a round million; then I'll clear out."

In less than two months he lost every dollar of the $900,000. Luck went as persistently against him as it had been for him, and in a desperate endeavor to regain his losses he stacked up his margins until the whole great fortune melted away. It took the man with $80,000 a year to lose his money; he made smaller and more cautious operations, but he lost it all the same. He couldn't withstand the fascination of the street, and now he is the cashier of a small banking concern at a salary or $1,800 a year.

The $900,000 man stuck to it, too. Sometimes he was well clad and again not so well. Occasionally he made a little the strike of a few hundred and speedily lost it all. When he got particularly hard aground he would slip up home and stay awhile, but he soon would return with a small capital and try again. On August 4 last he appeared with $100, which he put up as margin with a broker who had handled hundreds of thousands for him in his flush days and began to buy stocks. He struck the first of this great flood-tide that has inundated the country and came in with it. As his profits increased he kept on buying steadily, putting in all he had with the nerve of a soldier; and with wisdom gained of previous experience he stopped short three days ago, when the market became choppy and uncertain, and rested on his oars with $300,000 in bank. This safely invested in four per cents would give him an income of $12,000 a year, enough for a man of simple tastes to live on comfortably; but he sticks to the street and is still going to make it a million, and in all human probability he will keep at it until he is down again, and will wind up by joining the small army of curbstone brokers who lead a wretched existence and finally fade away nobody knows whither.

Whooping-Cough.

Fungoid growth the cause of whooping-cough, was the subject of a lecture delivered in New York by Dr. Henry A. Mott, before the Academy of Sciences. This disease, which is so prevalent in cities, deserved a careful tudy, remarked the lecturer. In cities in this country, the disease was mostly prevalent in Charleston; then followed Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Much diversity of opinion existed as to its causes. Some regarded it as a bronchial inflammation, while others held that it was a disease of a specific character; and that the bronchial inflammation was only a concomitant. The remedies prescribed were as numerous as the opinions about the disease. Patients were given purgatives, emetics, astringents, expectorants, narcotics, tonics, etc. Dr. Letzerich first discovered, by aid of the microscope, the existence of fungi in various forms in the expectorated muscus; and subsequent investigation proves that this fungoid growth was the direct cause of the whooping-cough. He showed that if the expectorated muscus is whooped up during the first catarrhal stage of the disease there will be seen, besides a portion of the phlegm, small elliptically-shaped, brownish-red, fungous spores, some of which have partially germinated and brought into existence mycelium. The lecturer showed an illustration of the fungus in its various stages of development—spores, mycelium filaments, and other forms. The spores in whooping-cough differ in appearance from those in diphtheria, and the growth of mycelium and thread fungus is very rapid, while the expectorated mucus becomes thick, and, in drying, is glassy, although tenacious. Dr. Hamilton, the lecturer said, was of the opinion that the spores were received by the individual in the saliva, which attached itself to the under side of the tongue, where the mucous membrane is thinnest and softest. Here they germinate and spread to the larynx and pharynx, where the whooping-cough is established. Elevation or lumps are often seen under the tongue before the whooping, but catarrhal symptoms are quite prominent then. There is also discharge from the nose, suffused eyes, headache, some fever and great lassitude. Quinine is considered the best remedy for the disease. It arrests the alcoholic fermentation caused by the fungi, prevents their development, and generally acts as a poison to them. The best way of taking quinine for whooping-cough is by placing it in the form of powder upon the tongue, and letting it dissolve there. The doses are two to five gaains for children, and three to five grains for adults.

Romance of a Ring.

A princess of Prussia at one time received a small and antique ring from her governess for a present. About a year after the occurrence the court received a visit from the Grand Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor Alexander, and who, at that time, was not the heir expectant of the crown. The grand duke saw the princess, and with the quick resolve native to his disposition immediately determined to ask her in marriage. One day, as he was seated by her side at the royal dinner table, he spoke to her of his forthcoming departure, adding that it depended upon her whether or not his stay in Berlin should be prolonged.

"What shall I do, then, to influence your intentions?" was the reply of the smiling princess.

"You must not refuse to receive my addresses," immediately returned the outspoken Nicholas.

"You ask much."

"I ask even more. You ought to give me some encouragement in my endeavors to please you."

"That is still more difficult. Besides, the moment is not well chosen for a favor."

"I beg your royal highness to give me a sign that I am not totally indifferent to you. You have a little ring on your finger, the possession of which would render me happy. I beseech you to give me the ring."

"What! give the ring at the dinner table, and in the presence of all these people?"

"Let me see—press it into this piece of bread and give it to me."

And press the ring into a piece of bread she did, and gave it to the future emperor. Nicholas took an early opportunity to leave the hall, and on exhuming the treasure from its wheaten tomb discovered an inscription on the inner side in French, and running to the following effect: "L'Imperatrice de la Russie."

He is said to have worn the keepsake for the rest of his days, attached to a chain round his neck, the ring being too small of course for any of his colossal fingers. The future empress, it seems, had been unconsciously wearing for some time the emblem of her future greatness.

Democratic ticket, 1880—For President, Ed. Hanlan. Republican, ditto—For President, Chas. E. Courtney. This will postpone the election indefinitely.—*Buffalo Sunday Times*

A Duel to their Deaths.

A Memphis telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Your correspondent captured the particulars of one of the bloodiest affrays in the annals of crime, from a passenger who arrived in this city on a steamer from St. Louis, tonight. The affair occurred on Tuesday, near Cottowood, Mo., three miles above the Arkansas line, and about a hundred miles above Memphis, on the Mississippi river, and resulted in the death of both the combatants. The quarrel was between two farmers, named A. M. Crockett and Doc. Nichols, and grew out of Nichols' stock trespassing upon Crockett's land. A bitterness grew up between them, and one carried his griefs into the courts.

On Tuesday they met at the point mentioned, when Nichols cried out: "You see I have not yet been arrested!" Crockett replied: "I see you haven't, you rascal, and I propose to whip it out of you right here!" Nichols said: "All right; you just wait till I fix this coffee on my mule and I will join you in that little game!"

Crockett quietly awaited Nichols movements until both men met. Crocket drew a large pocket-knife, while Nichols displayed a dirk, or bowie knife. The bloody work began at once, and blood flowed like water from the wounds each stroke of the deadly weapons made in the bodies of the antagonists. Crockett finally got in a stroke on Nichols' neck which severed the jugular vein, having previously cut his tongue completely out. Nichols fell dead by the side of Crockett, who lay on the ground completely exhausted from loss of blood. He survived his wounds only four hours.

No one saw the desperate conflict, but a passing neighbor reached the place a few moments before Crockett died, from whom he learned the above particulars. The gentleman did all he could for Crockett, but he had received his death blow. On Nichols' body thirteen wounds had been inflicted, while on Crockett were eighteen. It is stated that the spot where they fought bore evidences of a long and most terrible conflict. Both men leave families, that of Nichols consisting of his wife and eight children. Both were respected by their neighbors, but Crockett was considered a dangerous, quarrelsome man, while Nichols was a peaceable and very quiet neighbor.

Ridicule Leading to a Fatal Duel.

When King Humbert, of Italy, made his entry into Genoa some months ago, his carriage was accompanied by eighty young men of good families in that city, who volunteered to run as a guard of honor at the side of the equipage of the king and queen, partly to protect their majesties from imaginary Passantes, and partly to demonstrate their loyalty to the House of Savoy. Dressed in evening costume, black suit, with white neckties, these young men formed a not very pleasing contrast with the bright cuirassiers, and had to run very fast to keep up with the horses which drew the royal carriage. Genoa is somewhat republican in sentiment, and the eighty young men were unmercifully ridiculed. When one of these hapless royalists entered a tavern or cafe he was laughed at and hooted by those entertaining adverse political opinions. About three weeks ago Signor Gibelli, one of the eighty, being insulted and even struck by a young man in a beer shop, used his stick with effect on the head of his aggressor, producing a severe wound. A challenge to a duel was subsequently given and accepted. The parties crossed the Italian frontier near Mentone, and fought with large pistols at twenty-five paces, with liberty to shorten the distance. Gibelli fired first and missed. His adversary, using his privilege, was taking aim with deliberation when his pistol went off by accident. Gibelli, with rather excessive chivalry, declined to profit by this mischance, and told his opponent to try again. The seconds protested against this arrangement, but Gibelli was obstinate, and the pistol was again discharged, and Gibelli received the ball in his right breast and fell. The wound was fatal. Poor Gibelli was almost suffocated with blood from internal hemorrhage, and cried for water. Water there was none, but a few drops of brandy were poured down his throat. He was removed to a hotel, and died in a few hours. By this event one of the most respectable families in Genoa is plunged into bitter sorrow.

Romance of a Bank Note.

Not long ago a well-known collector of curiosities in Paris, who had devoted considerable sums of money to the gathering together of bank notes of all countries and all values, became the possessor of a Bank of England five pound note to which an unusually strange story was attached. This note was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office in the ordinary way of business sixty-one years ago, and the cashier, while holding it up to the light to test its genuineness, noticed some faint red marks which, on closer examination, proved to be semi-effaced words scrawled in blood between the printed lines and upon the blank margin of the note. Eventually the following sentence was made out: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers." Mr. Dean was promptly communicated with by the holder of the note, and he appealed to the government of the day for assistance in his endeavor to obtain his brother's release. The prisoner, who, as it subsequently appeared, had traced the above sentence upon the note with a splinter of wood dipped in his own blood, had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers for eleven years, when his strange missive first attracted attention in a Liverpool counting house. His family and friends had long believed him dead. Eventually his brother, with the aid of the British authorities in the Mediterranean, succeeded in ransoming him from the dey, and brought him home to England, where, however, he did not long survive his release, his constitution having been irreparably injured by exposure, privations, and forced labor in the dey's galleys.

Indian Gamblers.

The Indians have gay times gambling every Sunday afternoon upon the hill back of town. The gambling is done with bundles of sticks. The Indians range themselves in a circle and keep up a continuous chant as the game proceeds. The Indians of one tribe pool their money against that of the other tribe, and then one of the number "casts the lot." The sticks are of hard wood about eight inches in length, and about twice the thickness of broom-straws. They are all white, except one, which has a black stripe about an inch wide around the center. The dealer places the sticks behind him and divides them into two separate branches, holding his hands closely about the center. Then one of the opposite tribe makes a guess as to which hand contains the black stick. The sticks are then scattered out on a blanket, and it is thus ascertained which side wins. One side retains the deal as long as the other side fails to guess right, but as soon as a good guess is made the deal changes. The dealing side also furnishes the vocal music, which invariably has a tin accompaniment. No word is spoken between the opposite players. Everything is indicated by gestures. To persons who have never seen them gamble in this manner it is an interesting performance.—*Arcata (Cal.) Leader.*

Preserving Milk.

Herr Maurice Philipp, of Reisback, Zurich, has apparently discovered a plan of keeping milk good and fresh in any temperature for long periods. The details of the plan are not yet announced, and it is impossible to any whether the process is likely to be a commercial success. About the scientific success there seems to be no doubt. Three months ago Mr. Philipp placed in the hands of the chemical agricultural commission of Zurich a bottle containing a sample of his preserved milk, by whom it has been submitted to the severest tests. It was placed eight days in an ordinary room, the temperature of which during the day rose sometimes as high as seventy-five Fahrenheit, without perceptible effect on its quality, taste or appearance. It creamed like any other milk, and butter might have been made from it had it been thought desirable to do so. The same favorable results were obtained at various intervals throughout the three months in question, and the most careful tests of Dr Grete, president and analyst of the commission, failed to detect in the milk any doubtful ingredient, such as experimenters have occasionally used for purposes of milk preservation.

CLIMBING FOR LIFE.

How Three Men were Treed by a Bear and a Wounded Buck—A Desperate Fight—An Encounter with Bruin.

A letter from Jersey Shore, Pa., to the Philadelphia *Times* says: Dr. Bob Grier and a party of sportsmen of this place returned from a big hunt in the wilds of Potter county to-day, about twenty miles northwest of Coudersport, where they spent a week in pursuit of game. Grier is well known as a fox hunter and lover of the chase, and on this occasion he met with an adventure that is worth relating. Thursday last he left his party at the cabin where they were encamped in the forest, for the purpose of visiting a lumber camp about four miles away, to see an acquaintance. He slung his Remington over his shoulder, thinking he might get a shot at a deer or a bear. About half way between the cabin and the lumber camp was a stage road but little traveled. As he crossed the road he came suddenly on a large buck. He fired, inflicting a slight wound, which served only to irritate the animal. The buck made a dash for him and he was compelled to climb a tree, having barely time to escape being trampled to death. In his flight Bob dropped his rifle and he had no other weapon except the ordinary hunter's knife. His situation was anything but comfortable, but as there was a possibility of relief from a passing team he felt disposed to make the best of the situation.

After he had been up the tree about an hour he heard the crack of a rifle, and almost immediately two of his companions, by the name of Sutton and Cole, came rushing by, pursued by a bear of unusual size and activity. They took refuge on a wild cherry tree, which parted in two trunks a few feet above the ground, one part leaning slightly and very rotten, the whole looking like two trees. Once up the tree they were safe from immediate harm, if the bear could be kept from climbing after them. In the meantime Dr. Bob, in a fit of desperation, concluded to risk an encounter with the buck. In preparing to descend he took the precaution to fasten his knife, the only weapon he possessed, by a piece of twine to his person, so that it might not be lost if it dropped from his hand. Close by a hemlock had fallen, and the roots at one end and the branches at the other kept the trunk of the tree about two feet from the ground, making a place of retreat to which he could resort if hard pressed. He descended cautiously, but the enraged animal was on the alert and at once rushed upon him. His great strength was no match for the buck, which crushed him to the earth and tried to stamp him to death. On his hands and knees, mangled and bleeding, he succeeded in reaching the falllen hemlock and crawled under the trunk. The buck could just touch him with its feet, but could not harm him.

Anxiety and pain were wearing Bob out when he heard a crackling noise at the foot of the tree and a sharp cry of pain from the buck, which is a familiar sound to the experienced hunter. Peering out cautiously he found the deer securely held by the knotted roots of the tree and his right leg dangling loosely, it having been broken in the efforts to escape. He was satisfied from the desperate struggles of the animal that it could not extricate itself, and watching a favorable opportunity he plunged his knife into the buck's heart and sank down exhausted.

At this moment Dr. Holmes, who resided some miles from that place, and who was attending a patient at the lumber camp, drove up and found Dr. Grier, who was an old acquaintance, lying upon the ground, almost exhausted from the loss of blood. He took Grier into the wagon, and after leaving a revolver and knife in sight of the men up in the cherry tree drove off to the camp for help.

Meantime the bear after many ineffectual attempts to climb the tree, gave it up, and apparently relaxed his watchfulness by lying down some distance from the tree. Sutton, at this time, thought at least one of them might escape and broached the idea to Cole, who objected, knowing that relief would soon arrive. Watching an opportunity, Sutton descended the tree quietly, without being observed, and after moving cautiously for some distance sprang to his feet and started for the cabin with the speed of the wind. Meeting the relief party hurrying up to their assistance, he returned with them to the rescue of Cole. Meanwhile the bear had got up and moved to the foot of the tree, when, apparently missing one of the men, he renewed his efforts to climb it. Suddenly the decayed part of the tree fell with a crash. The bear was somewhat stunned, but fortunately Cole was not hurt, and he started for the revolver and knife, which he secured. The bear pursued and overtook him and hugged him around the body. Cole fired, but did not inflict a sufficient wound to make the bear relax its hold. He fired a second and third shot, with no better result. But one more bullet now remained in the pistol. He felt softly on the bear's breast to find the location of his heart from its pulsations, and pressing the muzzle of the pistol to the spot fired, when the bear gave a heavy groan and rolled over dead, and Cole sank exhausted by its body. In a few minutes seven hardy lumbermen came to his relief. His wounds, though painful, were not serious.

A Hard Winter.

During the drizzle yesterday afternoon there was a choice crowd of old citizens under the porticos of the city hall, and one such group was joined by a threadbare stranger, who scratched his itching back against the carving of one of the pillars and asked:

"Gentlemen, is this going to be a hard winter?"

"It is!" replied every man together.

"Work will be scarce and provisions high, eh?"

"Yes," they replied.

"Weather will be so all-fired cold that water will burst all the water pipes, I suppose?"

"Yes, it will."

"Won't be any show for a poor man like me?"

"Not a bit."

"I'd probably freeze to death while looking for a job?"

"You would—you would!"

"Well, that's what I thought, and I want to arrange to go to the workhouse for three months. I don't want to go up as a vag, because that's low-down. I'd rather be charged with assault and battery. Will one of you gentlemen please let me cuff off his hat and then ask the officer to arrest me?"

After some hesitation one citizen with more philanthropy than the others stepped out. His plug hat was jammed clear down to his top vest-button at a blow, he was knocked right and left by cuffs on the head, and as a climax was whirled around and given several kicks which weighed sixty pounds apiece.

"There," said the stranger, as he shut off steam and slowed up. "That fixes both of us; you'll remember me and I'll remember you, and you may call an officer."

Some of the group called one out of the corridor, but the officer said he could not make such an arrest unless he saw the fight or had a warrant.

"Very well," replied the stranger, as he moved off, "I am willing to submit to your maturer judgment and experience, and I can't wait here all day! Good-bye, prophets! I think my best way will be to get into Canada and leave your hard old winter to run herself!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Circus Riders.

Circus riders now form an important feature in that community which entertains the public. They receive from $75 to $300 per week according to their skill. One of the most accomplished of the class is James Robinson, who receives the last mentioned salary, but his case is a rare exception to the general rule. Charles Fish and James Melville are among the star riders, with $150 per week. These men, as a class, accumulate property, for they are aware that their powers decay early, and there is a special necessity for such a provision for the future. Riders are educated in immediate practice. Bootblacks have been taken from the street and taught to ride, both sitting and standing, in three months; but it is not till many years are past that they get the high salaries mentioned. Female riders are chiefly English, and the most expert receive $100 per week. There are at present 500 circus riders in this country. What an extensive community of fancy equestrians.—*New York Letter.*

A number of boys connected with respectable families have been indicted by the Ormsby county (Nevada) grand jury for opium smoking.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States.

The seventieth birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes was celebrated a few days ago by a banquet at which was present the most notable gathering of literary men and women ever witnessed in Boston. All the prominent writers in the country were either present or sent letters of congratulation. At this banquet Dr. Holmes read a poem, and poems in his honor by Whittier, E. C. Stedman, J. T. Trowbridge, C. P. Cranch and Helen Hunt were read. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, of Harvard college, W. D. Howells, editor *Atlantic Monthly*, Mark Twain, J. W. Harper, Colonel Higginson and others.

Andrew Tracey, a young lawyer, was hanged the other day at Smethport, Pa., for the murder of his cousin, Mary Reilly, a young lady with whom he was in love. On the trial insanity was set up as a plea in his defense, and after his conviction strenuous efforts were made to obtain a commutation of the sentence, without avail. During his confinement Tracey read a great deal and wrote verses. He was a young man of considerable intellectual endowments, but had always been of a morose disposition. At 1:40 P. M. Tracey was led to the scaffold, which was erected in the jail. Ten minutes later the sheriff cut the rope and Tracey's body went down through the trap, and a horrible scene was presented. The knot unloosened and he fell heavily to the stone floor. Tracey was lifted up through the opening by the sheriff and the religious ceremonies were continued. A new rope was secured and Tracey, at 1:56, was dropped into eternity. He uttered no word after the fall, and had nothing to say on the scaffold.

While Dennis Lynch, C. A. Nourse and Dennis Reardon were engaged in shoveling grain in Ellis Packard's flour mill at Brockton, Mass., the floor gave way, and the men fell twenty feet into the cellar and were suffocated under 3,000 bushels of corn.

Late at night flames were seen issuing from a frame building belonging to Bellevue hospital in New York. The building was occupied by twenty women and ten children—all invalids—and of these twenty-seven were carried out in safety; but three children lost their lives.

The fair held by the Seventh regiment of New York lasted three weeks and proved a great success, the net profits being estimated at $200,000.

By the explosion of a fly-wheel at the Rensselaer rail mill in Troy, N. Y., a heater named James Wallace was killed and damage was done to the extent of $10,000. The fly-wheel was thirty feet in diameter and weighed sixty tons. It burst into ten pieces, one of which ascended through the roof and came down through the roof of a neighboring mill, having passed 150 feet through the air.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, judge of the United States district court for the western district of Pennsylvania and an ex-member of Congress, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago, aged fifty-nine years.

John B. Gough spoke at a temperance meeting in Brooklyn the other night.

A fire at Troy, N. Y., destroyed two large brick buildings, occupied by six shirt and collar manufactories, a block of wooden tenement houses and the German Lutheran Church, causing an estimated loss of $350,000. This is the most disastrous fire that has occurred in Troy since 1862.

Western and Southern States.

The election in Louisiana has resulted in the success of the Democratic State ticket and the adoption of the new constitution.

The Senate sub-committee investigating the rival claims of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford to a seat in the United States Senate, from Louisiana, adjourned their session at New Orleans after examining 117 witnesses, and will prepare their report in Washington.

Baltimore's big tunnel to bring water to that city has been completed. It is 36,500 feet long—a few feet less than seven miles—being the longest aqueduct tunnel and the third largest tunnel in the world. It cost $1,500,000, and was bored in three years and eight months, less than half the time of any similar work. It is a perfectly straight line of twelve feet diameter, and capable of accommodating an immense body of water. Five miles of the length was bored through rock. With the lakes and storage reservoirs the entire work will cost about $5,000,000, the amount appropriated by the city for the new water supply.

Medford Waters, a colored youth eighteen years old, was hanged the other day near Elkton, Md., for the murder, in 1878, of Jenkins Whaley, also colored.

Denis Kearney, the California agitator, has announced his intention of being present at the conference of Greenbackers in Washington on January 8.

Governor Marks, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to consider Memphis' yellow fever matters, and to provide a tax for improving the sanitary condition of that city.

From Washington.

A Washington dispatch says that the Greenbackers have held a caucus at which they agreed to throw the weight of their individual and collective influence against "further encroachments of the money power." They will oppose all legislation looking to the retirement of the greenback or to the checking of silver coinage, or to any attempt to substitute national bank notes for greenbacks. They will press the bill offered at the extra session to substitute treasury notes for bank notes and that offered the other day by Mr. Weaver to increase the currency by the issue of $500,000,000 in greenbacks to pay the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war the difference between what they got in paper and the value of the same in gold.

Several hundred colored people have arrived in Washington recently on their way from North Carolina to Indiana, where they intend to settle.

Foreign News.

A war has broken out between rival chiefs in New Calabar, West Africa, and 200 persons have been killed and wounded, and the prisoners killed and eaten.

Intelligence has been received in Buenos Ayres that the allied Peruvians and Bolivians have been completely defeated at Tarapaca, Peru, by the Chilians, who have taken possession of the town. The losses on both sides were heavy. The Chilian squadron is blockading the port of Arica. A dispatch by way of Valparaiso says that a force of 1,500 Chilians fought a battle near Loa with the allied troops, and after a desperate resistance were compelled to surrender, with all their cannon and ammunition.

Egypt is preparing for war with Abyssinia.

The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed a bill fixing the strength of the army at 800,000 men.

During a recent heavy cyclone in the Bay of Bengal a storm wave swept over Monkishkhal island, drowning several hundred persons.

A dispatch from Turkey says that Montenegrin troops stationed at Velika have had a pitched battle with, and defeated a large force of Albanians, both sides losing heavily.

William John Scott Bentinck, fifth duke of Portland, is dead.

Details have been received of a disastrous storm which swept across the Isthmus of Panama, doing immense damage to the shipping and other property at Aspinwall. A number of vessels broke loose from their moorings and were wrecked, and many persons had to be conveyed from their submerged houses to high ground in boats.

Queen Victoria has completely recovered from her late indisposition, and it is given out that for the first time since the death of her husband, the Prince Consort, she will appear in public, at a grand ball to be given in London.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, appointed as a senator to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, deceased, was sworn in and took his seat.... Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of custom duties in legal-tender notes; also, a bill amendatory of title No. 48 of the revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign-carrying trade, both of which were referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Bayard introduced a joint resolution removing the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks and making them receivable by the government for all dues except duties on imports.... Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal tender in the payment of debts. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill—the duplicate of one introduced in the House by Mr. Garfield—to facilitate the refunding of the national debt.... Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution declaring that resumption, the circulation of gold, silver and greenbacks as lawful money dan the expectation that the finances would not be disturbed by precipitate legislation, had been followed by revived industry and general prosperity; that the successful conduct of business depended on a stable financial policy; and that in the opinion of the Senate any legislation during the present session materially changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient. Adjourned after an executive session.

House.

On the first "bill day" among the more important bills introduced were the following: By Messrs. Garfield and Wood—Providing for the refunding of the national debt. By Mr. Weaver—Providing an appropriation of $500,000,000, with which to pay to the soldiers of the late war the difference between the face value of their pay in currency and the price of gold at that time. By Mr. Findley—For the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. Adjourned.

Mr. Aiken presented a petition of the national grange and patrons of husbandry, asking for the enactment of such laws as will relieve the country from the unlawful exactions of transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce. Referred. Mr. Gillette offered a resolution declaring that Congress is opposed to any reduction in the volume of the United States legal-tender notes now outstanding, but on the contrary is in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, and that it is in favor of the free coinage of the 412½ grain silver dollar. Adjourned.

Warming Apartments.

The season has now arrived when the cold of winter has to be combated in our houses by artificial heat, and a few remarks on this subject may be of interest. One of two methods is generally adopted. The first, that of the open fireplace in which coal or wood is burned, is by far the pleasantest and most wholesome, especially where the chimneys draw well, but it has the inconvenience of being more expensive than the other. The latter is the mode principally used on the continent of warming by a stove. It is true that those in use differ much in their construction, for chemists have found in the air heated by some of them appreciable traces of oxide of carbon, a deadly poison. Consequently most hygienists consider the use of stoves, whether in cast or wrought iron, as dangerous, unless they are lined with fire-brick or clay, so as to prevent them from attaining a red heat.

An almost universal practice is to place on the stove a pan of water, with a view to purify the air by absorbing the carbonic acid contained in it. Dr. Polli, of Milan, who has long been engaged in investigations on this subject, is wholly opposed to this system. According to him the water does not absorb the carbonic acid, but, on the contrary, adds to it by the decomposition of the carbonate of lime contained in all drinkable water in greater or less proportions. The white incrustations found on the sides of the vessels are, in fact, formed by the deposit of subcarbonates and sulphates of lime produced by the evaporation of the water, the principal part of the carbonic acid having been given off to the surrounding atmosphere. M. Polli proposes instead to place on the stove pans containing quicklime, which, after a few days, augments in volume, and is transformed into carbonate of lime by absorbing the carbonic acid in the air. By this means the atmosphere is constantly purified, but at the same time is rendered very dry. To obviate this inconvenience vessels containing water may be placed about the room in positions where they are not subject to the immediate action of the fire, and they will give off by their evaporation sufficient humidity to render the air agreeable without adding to the quantity of carbonic acid already present.—*London Times.*

Men who Require Presence of Mind.

Many railroad accidents are prevented by a presence of mind on the part of engineers. A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was rounding a sharp curve, just under a piece of tall timber. The watchful engineer saw a tree lying across the track sixty feet ahead of the locomotive. The train was running at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and to check its momentum before reaching the obstruction was out of the question. The engineer took in the situation at a glance. He threw the throttle wide open, and the engine shot ahead with the velocity of an arrow, and with such tremendous force that the tree was picked up by the cow-catcher and flung from the track as if it had only been a willow withe. A man with not so cool a head would have made the best possible use of those sixty feet in the way of checking the speed of the train. That would have caused a disaster. Bradford, an engineer, was bringing an express train over the Kankakee line from Indianapolis. As the engine shot out from the deep cut and struck a short piece of straight track leading to a bridge, a herd of colts were discovered running down the road. The distance to the river was only 100 feet. Bradford knew he could not stop the train, and also knew that if the colts beat the locomotive to the bridge they would fall between the timber, and the obstruction would throw the train off and probably result in a frightful loss of life. It took him only half a second to think of all this. The other half of the second was utilized in giving his engine such a quantity of steam that it covered that 100 feet of track in about the same time that a bolt of lightning would travel from the tip of a lightning rod to the ground. The colts were struck and hurled down the embankment just as they were entering the bridge.

A Plain Man.

The Woodward avenue car going north at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon overtook a man with a hand-trunk of ancient make walking in the middle of the street. He inquired if the car went to the railroad track, and then got aboard. There were several passengers in the car, and as he stood in the door he looked from one to the other and said:

"If I am intruding don't hesitate to tell me so. I like people who speak right out, and I am used to plain talk."

No one objected and he took a seat, crossed his legs and said to himself:

"I'll bet they never built this car for less than fifty dollars! I'm glad the old woman isn't here. If she should see how it's fixed up she'd never let up on me till I tacked one to the house. I'll never ride on a wood wagon again when I can jog along in a chariot like this. It's got more windows than a bee-hive, and I wouldn't dare spit on the floor if I was dying to spit."

As he made no move to pay his fare the driver rang the bell.

"Got bells on here, eh?" mused the plain man. "Now who'd a-thought they'd have gone to such an expense as that! Folks here in town are right on the style, no matter what it costs!"

The driver rang again and again, and seeing that it did no good, he finally opened the door and said:

"You man in the corner there—you didn't pay your fare."

"My fare! Why, that's so! Hanged if I hadn't forgotten all about it! Were you ringing that bell for me?"

"Yes."

"That's too bad! Why didn't you open that door long ago and say to me: Here, you old potato top, if you don't pass up your ducats I'll land you in the mud!" I'm a plain man, and I never get miffed at plain talk. Take the damage out of this half dollar!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Father to Young Hopeful, who has just begun attending school—"Howdo you like your school, my son?" Young Hopeful—"Pretty well, sir." Father—"What lessons have you been studying to-day?" Young Hopeful—"Spellin', readin', rithmetic and g'ography." Father—"What exercise do you think you will like best?" Young Hopeful—"Oh, recess, sir!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A new kind of sweet potato is cultivated in Kern county, Cal., picked specimens of which weigh from fifteen to eighteen and twenty-two pounds.

School savings banks have existed in France since 1832 and now there are about 200,000 pupil depositors in the country.

There is Health Ahead.

For cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetites, steady their nerves and drive away the blues. It, with such a prospect, there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, why they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Biliousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a national reputation as a remedy for and means of averting intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheering effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

A speedy quietus is given to a hacking cough by that inestimable specific for pulmonary, throat and bronchial complaints, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which cures consumption, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, labored breathing and other disorders of the respiratory organs. When a cough manifests itself, the early use of this beneficent medicine is earnestly recommended, as the difficulty is more easily overcome in its incipient stage than later on. Sold by all druggists.

For an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cents a box.

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. Heath & Co., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, New York

An Indestructible Rubber Boot!

India Rubber, as prepared in the manufacture of Boots, has a grain or fiber as positive as the grain of a pine board. The "cracking" of Rubber is simply the separation of these fibers, caused by the strain brought upon them, wherever wrinkles are formed in the stock by the bending of the foot in the act of walking. In the "95" Boot, by making the exposed part of the upper and leg of *two layers* of Rubber (as seen in the cut), *the grain is crossed* at right angles, whereby the whole mass of fibers are held together, rendering separation or "cracking" impossible. The extra thickness obtained by doubling the upper and leg, tends also to prevent the formation of permanent wrinkles, for the stock, aided by its elastic purity, springs back to its original form when the bending ceases, so that after six months wear these Boots will be found as smooth and as shapely as when first made. This shape-retaining quality will be found especially desirable in the leg, which in ordinary Rubber Boots settles down and great wrinkles are formed around the ankle, causing the wearer to "interfere" in walking, to the speedy wearing out of the Boot leg. The freedom from foot chafing and stocking wearing wrinkles in the "Ninety-five Per Cent. Sterling Boot," will be found of great practical comfort and economy.

Prices of the Mason & Hamlin Organs are somewhat more than those of the poorest organs made; but they are not much more, while the quality is vastly superior. This has been so thoroughly proved by the results at all great world's expositions for many years that it is no longer a question. At the prices they are the cheapest organs.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener applied to those new boots and they will never run over, and will last twice as long.

Young men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	06½ @	08½
Calves—State Milk	02½ @	03½
Sheep	04 @	05½
Lambs	04 @	05½
Hogs—Live	05½ @	06½
Dressed	05½ @	06½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 90 @	7 25
Western, good to fancy	5 95 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 50 @	1 50
White State	1 37 @	1 40
Rye—State	91 @	91
Barley—Two-Rowed State	75 @	78
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	61 @	62
Southern Yellow	60 @	60
Oats—White State	49 @	51½
Mixed Western	47½ @	50
Hay—Retail grades	75 @	80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	90 @	90
Hops—State, 1879	35 @	45
Pork—Mess	12 80 @	12 75
Lard—City Steam	07.80 @	07.80
Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 08½	Refined	08
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36 @	40
Butter—State Creamery	29 @	37
Dairy	26 @	30
Western Creamery	27 @	37
Factory	14 @	24
Cheese—State Factory	09 @	13
Skims	07½ @	08
Western Factory	12 @	13½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	20 @	20½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	6 75 @	7 00
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 44 @	1 44½
Amber	1 30 @	1 30
Rye—State	87 @	87
Corn—State Yellow	51½ @	52
Oats—Mixed	43 @	44
Butter—Creamery Extra	34 @	35
Cheese—New York Factory	17½ @	18
Petroleum—Crude 06½ @ 07½	Refined,	09½

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	04½ @	04½
Sheep	04½ @	05½
Hogs	04½ @	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	7 00 @	8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	54 @	59
Oats—Extra White	42 @	45
Rye—State	8 @	82
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine	40 @	42
Unwashed, " "	31 @	32

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	4 75 @	5 25
Wheat—Red Winter	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—New Western	40 @	40
Oats—State	40 @	42
Barley—Two-Rowed State	65 @	75

BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	07½ @	08½
Sheep	04½ @	05
Lambs	03½ @	05
Hogs	04½ @	05

A World of Good.

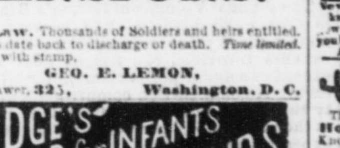
One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News*

Sediment or mucus in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

FITS CURED FREE. An infallible and unexcelled Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. A free bottle of my renowned specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his P. O. and Express address. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

PETROLEUM **VASELINE** JELLY. Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition. This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL



Is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

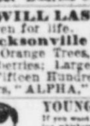
This Claim-House Established 1865.

PENSIONS. New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address with stamp, GEO. E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325, Washington, D. C.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS. When you ask for Ridge's Food, see that you get it; the name is embossed on the lid and the label has the signature of WOOLRICH & CO.

$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —in Erie R. R., October 18.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N.Y.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!



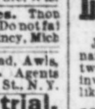


AGENTS READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

IT WILL LAST YOU and your children's children for life. **FLORIDA Orange Grove,** by Jacksonville. 600 Orange Trees, Bananas, Figs, Grapes, Peaches, Strawberries; Large new House; 30 Acres; Income now Fifteen Hundred and can be doubled. Full particulars, "ALPHA," Box 443, Jacksonville, Florida.

YOUNG MAN OR OLD,





BARNEY & BERRY'S SKATES. Catalogue sent Free. Address, Barney & Berry, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Habit & Skin Diseases. Thousands cured. Lowest prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

THE LITTLE COBBLER.—Thread, Awls, Needles, Knife and Wax, Fifty Cents. Agents wanted. C. P. ADAMS & CO., 49 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

6 months for 10 cts., on trial. De Puy's Monthly Miscellany, a large eight-page newspaper. Sample free. C. C. DE PUY, Syracuse, N. Y.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 142 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Shakspeare's Complete Works and Dr. Foote Health Monthly, 1 year for $1. Sample copy free. Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N.Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Free—Chromo Catalogue. Families, everybody, lowest price. Metropolitan Art Co., 39 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



IN ENTERING upon its Fifty-third Year, the YOUTH'S COMPANION fully recognizes the fact that the times demand the highest standard of popular literature. The following Announcements indicate that the Volume for 1880 cannot fail to reach this standard.

The variety and worth of its contents will make it a repository of the choicest literature; a library of tales, travels, adventure, history and biography; a "Companion" for the study and the fireside, for the older as well as the younger members of the family.

Special Stories.

A Serial Story, by - - Harriet Beecher Stowe.
"His Little Mother," a Serial, by Dinah Mulock Craik.
A Serial Story for Boys, by - - J. T. Trowbridge.
A Story of Southern Life, by - Marie B. Williams.
A Tale of Cumberland Mountains, by Charles Craddock.

Stories of Adventure, by

Capt. E. Frechette, Fred. A. Ober, Charles Craddock, Mrs. H. B. King, C. A. Stephens, Charles H. Eden.

Stories for Girls, by

Louise Chandler Moulton, Julia Eastman, Mary A. Denison, Sarah Winter Kellogg, Harriet Prescott Spofford, "Marion Harland."

More than Two Hundred Short Stories.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, J. T. Trowbridge, Charlotte Mary Yonge, Louisa M. Alcott, "Marion Harland," Georgiana M. Craik, J. D. Chaplin, "C. M. Cornwall," A. H. Leonowens, Charles Craddock, Frances M. Peard, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah O. Jewett, Ruth Chesterfield.

Valuable Papers, by

Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, On Prevention of Consumption.
Dr. H. W. Williams, - On Near-Sightedness.
Dr. D. F. Lincoln, - - On Hygiene for Scholars.
George E. Waring, Jr., - - On Ventilation.

Foreign Letters, by

Edward M. King, Charles Barnard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. John Lillie.

Brilliant Sketches, on

Eminent Orators, by - - - James T. Fields.
The Home Life of Statesmen, by - James Parton.
Recollections of Eminent Men, by - Ray Palmer, D. D.
College Days of T. B. Macaulay, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, by Edwin P. Whipple.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, George P. Lathrop.
Edward Everett, Wm. Everett, LL. D.

Short Religious Articles, by

Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Theron Brown.

Practical Articles.

Out-of-Door Work for Girls, - Miss A. R. Harris.
Advice upon Courses of Reading, Rev. Edward E. Hale.
How to Make Cheap Tours to Europe, Edward M. King.
History of Great Enterprises, - - James Parton.
Homesteading in the West, Ex-Gov. Elder, of Kansas.
Stock-Raising in the West, - - Frank Wilkeson.
Mechanic for Boys, - - - Charles Barnard.

Evey-Day Facts in Common Law, by

Hon. Charles Theodore Russell.—Showing how to Convey Land—Serve a Writ—Make a Will—About the Prosecution of Crimes—etc.

Poems.

Henry W. Longfellow, Edgar Fawcett, John G. Whittier, Edna Dean Proctor, Lucy Larcom, Mr. and Mrs. Piatt, James T. Fields, J. T. Trowbridge, Paul H. Hayne, Sidney Lanier, Nora Perry, Julia C. R. Dorr.

Editorial Department.

The articles on the Editorial Pages will be prepared by the most qualified pens. They will present, in a clear, succinct way, explanations of the meaning, and views of the progress, of most of the prominent topics and events of the year,—moral, political, literary and scientific.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Subscription Price, $1 75. Specimen copies sent free.

Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.

Publishers Youth's Companion, 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

JUST OUT! **Bells of Corneville.** A handsome and complete edition of the "Bells of Corneville" by Planquette, is now ready; and as the music, the acting, scenery and costuming are quite within the reach of amateurs, it is sure to be extensively given and enjoyed. Pretty, lively French village scenes, contrasting with events in the haunted castle, make a spirited combination. Words unobjectionable. Price, $1.50.

WHITE ROBES, the new Sunday School Song Book, by Abbey and Munger, bids fair to be one of the most successful books of its class, as it is undeniably one of the sweetest and best. You will pay to buy you, only to sing from at home. Price 30 cents.

VOICE OF WORSHIP. (L. O. EMERSON.) $9 per dozen.

THE TEMPLE. (W. O. PERKINS.) $9 per dozen.

NEW METHOD for SINGING CLASSES. (A. N. JOHNSON.) $6 per dozen.

The above are our three best Singing School Books. The first two have a full set of tunes for Choirs.

See full lists of New Sheet Music, every week in the *Musical Record.* That is the way to keep well informed of all new issues. Mailed for 6 cents.

Wait for these books (almost through the press): TEMPERANCE JEWELS, J. H. Tenney. AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK. PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK. A. N. Johnson.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO., 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

FEMALES. Dr. Marchisi's Uterine CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to Howarth & Ballard, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

BEATTY ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. New Organs 13 stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 oct's, knee swells, walnut case, warn't 6 years, stool & book $98. New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

TO AGENTS. The easiest book to sell ever known! Carleton's Household Encyclopedia. A Treasury of Knowledge. A book of Condensed Information on every subject, each in one short paragraph. A Whole Library, alphabetically arranged in one volume. The only really useful Encyclopedia ever printed. Beautifully illustrated. $2.50. Sold only by subscription. Terms, &c., address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N.Y. City.

EAR DISEASES. Dr. C. E. Shoemaker (the well-known Aural Surgeon of Reading, Pa.) gives all his time to the treatment of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear at his office. His success has given him a national reputation, especially on running Ear and Catarrh. Call or send for his little Book on the Ear, its Diseases and their Treatment—free to all. His large Book (350 pages), price $2.00. Address Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

MILITARY and Band Uniforms—Officers' Equipments, Caps, etc., made by M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Send for Price Lists. Fireman's Caps, Belts, and Shirts.

MANY THINK There is no cure for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, or Bladder and Urinary Complaints. They are in error. Hunt's Remedy cures these diseases. General Debility, Pains in the Back, Loins or Side, Dropsy, Gravel, Dissipation, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Family physicians prescribe Hunt's Remedy. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

LIGHTNING Quick Town FOR SALE. Finder Agents take hold. Just issued—entirely new plan—process for finding names of towns in U. S., Canada and Europe found in two seconds—only Index Map of U. S.—Drop Leaf—new invention—Map of World in new projection. People like it. Money in it. Send for agency. Haskell Bros., 34 Cottage St., Map Publishers, Charles't Sta., Boston.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with *Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature.* Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. *A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.* Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! PLAYS! For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Tableaux Lights, Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades. New catalogues sent free containing full description and price. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 38 E. 14th Street, New York.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N.Y.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

KIDNEY-WORT. The Only Remedy THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. *This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.* **Why Are We Sick?** *Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.* **KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE** BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, *by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.* Why Suffer Billous pains and aches! Why tormented with Piles, Constipation! Why frightened over disordered Kidneys! Why endure nervous or sick headaches! Why have sleepless nights! *Use* KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.* WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

WARD'S 6 Fine Shirts for $9.00. Printed directions for self-measurement and Price Lists free by mail. E. M. & W. WARD, 381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. *Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.* Chicago. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small,—bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00. Warranted to first buyers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD BY GENERAL GRANT. PRICE ONLY $3. This is the fastest-selling book ever published, and the only complete and authentic History of Grant's Travels. Send for circulars containing a full description of the work and our extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 bones) is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Price $1.25. Their IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET is made with the Tampico Bust, which is soft and flexible and contains no bones. Price by mail, $1.50. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.



MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK, THE TRAMP ABROAD. GOOD TIMES FOR AGENTS AHEAD. Prospectuses for this universally looked for Book now ready. Speak quick and secure territory. *"A word to the wise is sufficient."* Apply to F. E. BLISS, Hartford, Ct.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35cts. by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.